

SEPTEMBER





to with his brave Roman legions were transmitted to Africa, and soon compelled the haughty Carthaginians to retire from the fair plains of Campania to defend their home and firesides.

If a war is inevitable, humanity itself dictates that the plan that will soonest accomplish the end desired is to be preferred.

We are much gratified with receiving a Prospectus for publishing at the City of Houston, a monthly newspaper, to be called "The Star of Texas," devoted to the promotion of religion, virtue and morality, and the diffusion of knowledge. We will with much pleasure publish the prospectus.

It is to be edited by the Rev. W. W. Hall, Chaplain to both Houses of the Texian Congress.

We wish such a commendable enterprise, all the success it so richly merits.

#### EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From a long report in the Philadelphia papers, we learn that the annual expense of primary schools is five hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and this year, exceeds one million dollars, of which half is paid by the State, and the other by taxation. There are forty-five counties in which there are academies (of which only seventeen are in operation, and most of these in debt) which have received aid from the State, amounting in money and land to about two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars—in the seven counties in operation there are seven hundred students. The incorporated colleges are fourteen, of which eleven only are in operation—total grants to colleges, two hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred dollars.—*Traveller.*

#### EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.

Since there is a season when the youthful must cease to be young, and the beautiful to excite admiration, to learn how to grow old gracefully is, perhaps, one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be taught to woman. And, it must be confessed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down beauty, who have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober season of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded hitherto they may have been, they will be wanted now. When admirers fall away and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven to retire into itself, and if it find no entertainment at home, it will be driven back again with increasing force. Yet, forgetting this, do we not seem to educate our daughters exclusively for the transient period of youth, when it is to mature life we ought to advert? Do we not educate them for a crowd, and not for themselves?—for show, and not for use—for time and not for eternity?—*Mrs. More.*

#### BEGIN RIGHT.

"I know a man who is very rich now, though he was very poor when he was a boy. He said his father taught him never to play till his work for the day was finished, and never to spend money until he had earned it. If he had but half an hour's work to do in a day, he was taught to do that the first thing, and to do it in half an hour. After this was done, he could play, and young friends all knew he could play, with a great deal more pleasure, than he could if he had the thought of this unfinished work still on his mind. He says he early formed the habit of doing every thing in its season, and it soon became perfectly easy for him to do so. It is to this habit that he owes his present property. I am very happy to add that he delights to do good with his riches."

#### PREVENTION OF STEAM BOAT BOILERS FROM EXPLOSION.

Dr. Whitehead, Professor of Chemistry, and formerly of Oxford University, writes to the editors of the National Intelligencer, that it is a mistaken notion that the upper part of the boiler does not decompose the water, and thus produce hydrogen gas, as well as the lower exposed directly to heat. Nor is the safety valve of any use, or in any way affected by that gas. He thus concludes:

"The remedy against explosion is happily as simple and as easy as the disease has hitherto proved fatal and frequent; and it is to coat or cover the whole interior of every iron steam boiler with copper or any other suitable metal or alloy, which will prevent the disengagement of hydrogen gas by the decomposition of steam or water, those metals not having the same high degree of attraction for the oxygen of the water as to produce its decomposition, and the consequent production of hydrogen.

"The above theory receives strong confirmation from the consideration of a very remarkable fact, namely, that on the waters of the sea board, where the boilers are entirely of copper, explosions are seldom known to happen, or when they do, may be traced to culpable negligence; whereas on our interior waters, which are fresh, the boilers are constantly exploding, without any apparent cause. The mystery, however, will cease when we recollect that they are all made of iron."

**THRILLING INCIDENT.**—The packet ship Washington, which recently arrived from Calcutta, had on board one of the largest Anacondas ever imported into this country. The animal was enclosed in a large box, and for one hundred and thirty days had not partaken of food or drink. With a

view of gratifying the curiosity of one of the Custom House officers, the captain proceeded with him into the hold of the vessel, and with an axe removed the top of the box in which the reptile was incarcerated. She was coiled in convoluted folds around her eggs, which were evidently undergoing the process of hatching. Not content with the spectacle thus presented they must needs know how many oviparous articles were couched under the animal and the handle of the axe was used to remove part of her body from the eggs. So soon as the attempt was made the Anaconda became furious, and quick as thought darted its gaping jaws towards the custom house officer, enclosing his head, (which by the by is not a small one) within the vortex. The captain with great presence of mind, thrust his axe into the mouth of the monster, and in so doing narrowly grazing the cheek of the officer, but saving him from being swallowed. A portion of his ear cut off, and an abrasion of the skin of his dexter jaw, saving the fright was the only damage sustained. The Captain had his hand identified with fourteen impressions of the fangs of the serpent, which he considers as fourteen substantial reasons for the exercise of more prudence in future.

Any one who will go on board the vessel at South street wharf can realize the truth of our story.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

#### NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

One of the most remarkable precipices is a Table Mountain in South Carolina. It is three thousand feet high, and stands on the edge of a valley, which nearly doubles its perpendicular elevation. Near it is a cataract which falls six or seven hundred feet. In the plains around, strata of shells, beds of oyster shells, and petrified fish are found in great abundance. There are also found enormous bones of unknown animals, the ribs of which are six feet long, the teeth above eight inches, three and a half wide, and nearly a foot in the root.

#### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

"What a mass of Representatives there are here! What singular samples of our vast country! Here sits a Tennessean, and there a Missourian, educated among buffaloes, and nurtured in the forest—as intimate with the passes of the Rocky Mountains as the cite is with Broadway—who lives where hunters and trappers have vexed every hill, and who cares no more for a Pawnee than a professed beau for a bright-plumed belle. Here is a man from the swamps and morasses, whose blood the musquitoes have utterly stolen away. There is a fellow from the rice grounds, and here the flushed cheek from the mountains, and by his side a man from the pine grounds—land of tar and turpentine. What a people we are! What a country is this of ours! How wide in extent—how rich in production—how various in beauty! I have asked, in my travels, for the West, in the streets of the Queen of the West—a fairy city, which but yesterday was a wilderness. They smiled at my inquiry, and said it was among the 'hoosiers' of Indiana or the 'suckers' of Illinois. Then I journeyed long, I crossed great rivers and broad prairies, and again I asked for the West. They said it was in Missouri. I arrived at the capital. They complained that they were too far down East. 'But go,' they said, 'if you would see the West, days and days, and hundreds of miles up the Missouri—farther than from us to New England, and beyond the Rocky Mountains, and among the Snake Indians of the Oregon, and you may find it. It was the work of a dozen years to find the West, and I turned about in despair. Indeed I have found no bounds to my country. I have searched for them for months, in almost every clime—under the torrid sun of Louisiana, the land of the orange and the olive, and beneath the cold sky of Maine. I have seen the rice-planters gathering rich treasures from a bountiful soil, and the fisherman anchoring his little bark on the rocky island, dropping his hook as carefully as if the ocean were full of pearls, and not of mackerel. I have seen the mill-man sawing wood in all variety of forms, on the farthest soil of New England; and I have beheld the same wood floating down the Savannah, or the beautiful Alabama, in the strangest metamorphoses: it may be, in a clock, regularly ticking off the time, or in a pall; or perchance in a button; and, for aught I know, in a tasteless ham, or an unfragrant nutmeg! I have never been off the soil of my own country; and yet I have seen the sun go down, ball of fire, without a moment's notice, twilight flinging over rich alluvial lands, blooming with magnolias and orange trees—a robe of gold; and again and again I have stood upon the bare rocks of colder climes, and when the trees were pinched by early frost, I have marked the same vanishing rays reflected from the leaves as if a thousand birds of paradise were in the branches; and when the clouds streaming with red, purple, and blue tinged and tipped with the pencil of beauty, were floating afar, like rainbows in motion, as if broken from their confinement—now mingling and interlacing their dyes, and glittering arches, and anon sprinkled over, and mellowing the whole heaven—then I have fancied that I

was indeed in a fairy land, where the very forest danced in golden robes, responding to the setting sun, as the state of fabled Mornon gave for this well coming notes as the ray of the morning played upon the summit. I have been where the dog-star rages, scattering pestilence in its train—where the long moss hangs from the trees—where the pale faces and countenances give admonition that this is a region of death. I have stood by the wide prairie, and beheld the green billows rise and fall, and the undulations, chequered with sun-light and shadow, chasing one after the other, afar over the wide expanse. And I have gone amid the storms of winter, over the high hill, upon the loud-cracking crust, amid the music of the merry sleigh bells. And here are the Representatives from all these regions—here in one grand council—all speaking one language all impelled by one law! Oh, my country, my country! If our destiny be always linked as one—if the same flag, with its glorious stars and stripes, is always the flag of our Union—never unfurled or defended but by freemen—then Poetry and Prophecy, stretching to their utmost, cannot preannounce that destiny!"

#### PULASKI.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast  
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we bound him;  
But helay—like a warrior taking his rest,  
His martial cloak wrapt around him.

Pulaski was as chivalrous as a baron of romance. He landed upon our shores an exile, and threw the energies of his character into our cause—the cause of freedom and man. He preferred the wilds of America to the refinements of European courts, to most of which he would have been welcome. With the enthusiasm of a crusader, he drew his sword in our cause. Military glory and love of freedom were the strong passions of his soul. His ancestors were soldiers, and many of them fell, foremost in the fight, while the glow of early manhood was upon them, and slept in the bed of honor. He felt and declared, that to be alive with a head white with the snows of age, was a stain on his family name; and he feared, in the wild and romantic valor of his soul, that a winding sheet unstained with blood would be disgraceful to him. If Pulaski saw not the close of the contest, he died as he wished, in the fury of the fight, and rests in his grave in a warrior's shroud. No solemn dirge, no peaceful requiem, soothed the hero's shade, the hasty funeral rites of the battle field were his. Such honors only were suited to the genius of the dead.

#### THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The movement commenced in Lower Canada is rapidly extending to the other British colonies. Upper Canada, the next most populous province in which the popular party is already nearly or quite a majority, responds with a loud, firm, and encouraging tone, to the resolutions of the Lower Canadians. Nova Scotia, the third province, as respects wealth and population, beginning to come to the rescue. The *Moravian*, a very well-conducted paper at Halifax, contains a series of able articles on Colonial Affairs, in which strong ground is taken in favor of the resolution of the Lower Canadians, not to be taxed without their own consent. New Brunswick will begin to move next. Among the sons of the royalists, refugees from the U. States, there cannot fail to be some who will redeem the errors of their fathers, by their own devotion to liberty. The little colony of Prince Edward's will, in due time, be a nucleus of the courage and patriotic spirit of the little State of Rhode Island, which, with a smaller population, and a less extensive territory, did not fear, in defence of liberty, to involve itself in a war even with the mighty empire of Great Britain. Remote Newfoundland, whose strength and influence does not correspond with its antipathies, will soon be a hindrance to the British empire, and will resist from their own sense of justice, and from their own sense of duty, the claims of the United States of America.

**Plumbago.**—It was lately stated in the English papers, that the celebrated Mine of Plumbago or Black Lead, at Barrowdale, in England, was exhausted, and that no other source of obtaining this useful material was known. It has since been stated in some of the papers of this country, that Plumbago can be obtained in any quantity in the vicinity of Raleigh, in North Carolina. To confirm this statement, we have pleasure in publishing the following extract from a Geological Report made to the Legislature of North Carolina several years ago by Professor Olmstead, then, professors of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the University of that State, and at present professor of Mathematics in Yale College.

"This great deposit of Black Lead," says the professor, "lies a little westward of Raleigh. The whole formation consists of a great number of parallel beds, varying in width from a few inches to twenty feet. They lie in a singular variety of isinglass rock (*micaceous schistus*) usually of a bright cherry red, but sometimes of a silvery white color. These beds occur throughout a space not less than three fourths of a mile wide, and ten miles long. I have never read of any mine of Plumbago which can compare in extent with this, and have reason to believe it is the largest mine on record."

Professor Silliman having a specimen of

this Plumbago presented to him by the late Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, said, "it is of very fine quantity, and appears well adapted both for crayons and pots." And professor Dowe, of William's College, Massachusetts, on viewing another specimen, declared, "it was the finest he ever saw."—*Nat. Intel.*

**The Neptune.**—All are not aware (says the N. Y. Star of the 28th ult.) that there is at this time on the stocks, and within a fortnight of being launched, a magnificent steam ship, building at the expense of the citizens of Charleston, S. C. She is to be called the *Neptune*, and is building under the superintendence of and is to be commanded by Captain Pennoyer—Captain Pioneer, he ought to be called, as he was the first in this country who navigated the ocean successfully with steam ships.

The *Neptune* is the most beautiful model of a steam vessel of this class we ever remembered to have seen. She is 225 feet in length, and upwards of 800 tons burthen. She is powerfully built, bolted, bared, knee'd, &c. with the very best materials, & with one of ALLAIRE'S crack machines, of 225 horse power. Her accommodations are under the government of an experienced man, who understands what comfort is. We should say to the stockholders of this beautiful ship, whom we know to be enterprising men, that when she is ready for sea, Capt. Pennoyer should be instructed to clear for Liverpool, to which port she will go in ten days, and carry 100 passengers out and home. We should like to see the citizens of Charleston sending the first steam ship across the ocean. At this time in particular, and from that certain-growing State, there may be objects of peculiar interest in letting that ship be seen in the Liverpool docks. She can carry 300 tons of coal, insurance can be effected at a moderate premium, and she will go and return in about thirty days; we need not say that after crossing the Atlantic under the old command, she will not want passengers in her regular trips from this port to Charleston. "Go ahead!" is the word with us now; if we yield to the pressure, our energies will soon leave us.

Charleston Courier.

The increase of the population of British North America is stated to have been between the year 1824 and '37 from 874,000 to 1,750,000 souls. During the imports into Canada were valued at £1,500,000 sterling, the exports during the same period of time £2,000,000 sterling.

According to an estimate recently made, the population of Great Britain and Ireland amounted in May last, to 26,331,000—and including the Channel Islands, to 26,500,000. rendering Great Britain with the exception of Russia, France, and Austria, the most populous section of Europe.

A Coroner's Jury at Hull, England, has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the Engineer of a Steam Boat, the explosion on board of which had caused much injury. This is as it should be. The Engineer was committed for trial.

The Boston Atlas speaks of two cables, manufactured by the Boston Cordage Company, expressly for the Pennsylvania. They were each one hundred and twenty fathoms in length, and weighed eight tons apiece. Three thousand strands have been put together to form these enormous

**NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.** The Mississippi, in the opinion of our oldest inhabitants, has been as high for the last twenty years, as at the present time; nor has the height in any previous year, been so great as during the last and present months.—*Courier*

The Globe wonders why the immense quantity of specie in this country cannot circulate in seasons of pressure like the present instead of circulating in prosperous times, when there is less occasion for it. The Globe is about as wise (says Prentice) as the negro who broke his shin against a post in a dark night. "I wonder," said Sambo "why do sun no shine dis dark night, and always keep shinin in de day time when dere's no need of him?"

#### SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.

**FROM FLORIDA.**—By the steamer Camden, Capt. Mills, we are indebted to our correspondent for the following information: Capt. Gilliland who was supposed to have been murdered by the Indians, is now ascertained, was murdered by certain runaway negroes. They have been apprehended and have confessed the murder.

John Hicks was at Fort King a few days since he says the friendly intentions of the Indians still continue. No hostilities have been committed.

Gen. Jesup was at Jacksonville on Monday inspecting that post. He goes immediately to the Suwannee to inspect that section of the Territory. Active preparations are everywhere making under his inspection, for an early and efficient campaign.

The following are extracts of letters for which we are indebted to the politeness of a friend.

**BLACK CURRY.** Runners sent to Fort Mellon have returned with an answer from Coacopoc, to Augustine, the capture by Capt. Pennoyer of three Seminoles, that they were start as the fourth came back, and what had occurred.

**FORT KING, E. F.** The runners from the Chickasaw made their appearance yesterday, and have come in from Fort Mellon a day or two, having been detained by some of the chiefs here as Coacopoc off "my talk" to them. The runners account for the delay of Coacopoc to come in, to the scattered parties of chiefs—none of them appear to be that they will be here soon.

"You may depend upon receiving the intelligence of the movements of the Indians. To-morrow I shall send them their Camp on a friendly visit to what they are doing."

"With regard to the Seminoles, their Camp near Tampa Bay, we know that as early as December General Commanding was informed certain white men intended to play game with the Indians, and induce them to continue in hostility to the Government. Those individuals (not belonging to the tribe) subsequently visited the Seminoles at Tampa, and no doubt, had a great influence in causing the hostilities that have proved faithless. Hanging would be such a scandal.

Among the strange and unaccountable conversions of the day, is the case of Dr. Cooper, of S. Carolina. In a published recently in a Philadelphia paper, this quondam opponent of the U. S. yields all his former "constitutional prejudices" on the subject, to the supposed interests of the case, and gives in his adhesion to the fallacy of the assumptions, and absurdity of the conclusions which brought him to this way of thinking, forcibly pointed out in the article which copy to-day from the Richmond Enquirer. The remark is particularly applicable to that portion of the Enquirer's article which have reference to the Dr.'s facts, his main position that "the deposit system failed," &c. But leave the Dr. his logic in the hands of the Enq. which done ample justice to the subject.

Our principal object in calling attention to this extraordinary conversion, was to exhibit the peculiarly ferocious manner, which the new recruit is received by those whose alliance he seems to seek. quote, for the sake of its brevity and the gruff compliment bestowed upon him that plain-spoken federal and bank journals the Boston Centinel:

"A RENEGADE.—The notorious T. Cooper, of S. Carolina college has published a letter in which he acknowledges, after having been all his life opposed to the Bank; he is now in favor of such a institution. This is *prima facie* evidence that the bank is a bad institution; Dr. Cooper such a thorough-going wronghead, that favor of any measure is indicative of being intrinsically mischievous. He is a foreigner, who, for the last forty years, has been a locococon practitioner, so that in principle, and a patent democratic profession. He has grown gray in the service of the best institutions of the age, and we regret that in his dotage he has turned out in favor of the U. S. B. Such an advocate is a counsel to any institution or party, we did hope that Cooper would have had the faith in which he has lived on all excepting religion, on which subject he was ample room for repentance at least not for improvement."

**FROM LIBERIA.**—By the arrival of the ton we have the Liberia Herald to inform us that the number for that month containing long account of the "White Plains" Mass. Labor School at Millsburg, signed by Mr. Seay.

**Slave Trade.**—We have been informed that Pedro Blanco, alone, has exported from the Gallinas, 1800 slaves during the last six months! and that he has recently received advice from the Havana, of the sale arrival of one of his brigs, the cargo which sold for \$250,000,000!!—There are two factories in the Gallinas, and are supposed to be about equal in exports. They give then an export of 3600 slave in six months, or 7200 in twelve, and from a point at which it has generally been supposed the trade was nearly extinct! Enormous number!!! equal, if not exceeding, to the whole number of emigrants sent out, by the Am. Col. Society, since the commencement of their operations. Where are the friends of humanity? Can they continue to slumber over such accumulated human suffering? or most only hold out the nervous, trembling hand of irresolution and indifference? It is to be recorded for the contempt of future ages, that amid all the boasted liberty, philanthropy and religion of the nineteenth century that ONE MAN manacles more victims than a Whole Nation liberated? Tell it not in Gath, let it for ever remain an unrevealed secret, that while the press groans and



## THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPTEMBER 7, 1837.

Having been absent from the office five days from our last publication, we must ask the indulgence of our readers for any defects in the present number of our paper.

Post Office has been established at Cedar Creek, Cherokee County, and Henry L. Smith, appointed Post Master.

The Post Master General has authorized the paper to be carried once a week, from this place to the office in Randolph County, until the regular twice a week shall commence, on the 1st of October, 1837. This promissory note on the part of the Post Master General deserves the thanks of those interested on this new route, and will have the effect to silence their just murmurings against the inconveniences under which they have heretofore labored. This mail, until otherwise ordered, will leave this place every Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrive from Wedowee, every Monday at 10 A. M.

## FOR GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

Bagby.	Oliver.
Auga, 634	639
Win, 265	58
on, 653	253
615	325
449	170
129	651
445	515
552	144
67	537
392	113
281	252
459	898
179	314
149	25
660	620
733	155
588	1299
1812	98
481	311
595	620
833	294
866	405
333	865
451	611
1614	492
617	538
449	124
718	785
424	397
704	664
712	64
119	119
1137	1137
857	729
457	360
532	31
992	1051
922	972
581	354
154	60
399	93
271	116
381	608

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Senators.	Representatives.
Auga, 634	Win, 265
on, 653	615
449	129
129	445
552	67
392	281
281	459
459	179
179	149
660	733
733	588
1812	481
481	595
833	866
866	333
451	1614
617	617
449	718
718	424
424	704
704	712
119	119
1137	1137

## REPRESENTATIVES.

Senators.	Representatives.
Auga, 634	Win, 265
on, 653	615
449	129
129	445
552	67
392	281
281	459
459	179
179	149
660	733
733	588
1812	481
481	595
833	866
866	333
451	1614
617	617
449	718
718	424
424	704
704	712
119	119
1137	1137

Clarke—Carney.  
Morgan—McClanahan, Slaughter and Davis.  
Lauderdale—Boston, Carmack, Sheffield and Simmons.  
There appears to be some doubt of the election of Mr. Owen.  
Those marked thus \* are Van Buren men.

It appears by the following returns, that Mr. Lyon is elected to Congress over Mr. Baylor by a majority of forty-five votes.

Lyon.	Baylor.
Mobile county, 693	811
Baldwin, 211	53
Clarke, 577	102
Monroe, 705	384
Monroe, 370	564
Wilcox, 365	682
Dallas, 432	807
Washington, 271	116

Lyon's majority, 45  
Mobile Advertiser.

## CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Lawler.	Ellis.
Tuscaloosa, 768	1164
Pickens, 678	780
Pickens, 550	491
Bibb, 530	620
Shelby, 463	293
Perry, 1137	295
Greene, 1120	463
Talladega, 22	29
Sanitor, 935	959

Lawler's majority, 567

## COTTON.

CHARLESTON, August 16.  
The transactions in Upland Cotton since our last review have been very small, and at a slight reduction in our rates for all kinds, except very choice, which still brings 12 cents. The business of the week was confined chiefly to purchasers for a northern market. A few bales have occasionally, however, passed into other hands for remittances. The sales comprise about 1000 bales at the following prices: 92 at 9 1-2, 160 at 9 1-2, 12 at 10, 97 at 10 1-4, 121 at 10 1-2, 286 at 11 1-2, 16 at 11 1-4, 76 at 11 1-2, and 60 at 12 cents.

## AUGUSTA MARKET, AUGUST 18.

COTTON.—Since Thursday last there has been an active inquiry for Cotton this market, particularly for the fine descriptions, which have met with ready sale at improving prices. The lower descriptions have also been in good request, but at the old rates. We now quote 5 a 9 1-2—strictly prime 10 cents, good demand—principal sales at 7 1-2 a 9 cents.

The New York American of Thursday, alluding to the large amount of specie exported by the packets of the 1st inst. \$175,000, says:

"Notwithstanding this large export, the price of specie is falling, or rather that of paper is rising; and when the new crop shall come in, and business revive somewhat, a return by the banks to specie payment will be comparatively easy."

COTTON.—There is almost none of this article in our market at present. The whole nearly of what has come to the city for the last two months, has been purchased either before or soon after its arrival as a circulating medium. Many New Orleans factors and as many from the northern cities have realized all Mississippi owed them by the purchase and shipment of her staple! Here is the pride and triumph of the cotton growing state; if she incurs an obligation, her soil yields her a full discharge of it.

## JUDGE WHITES LETTER.

The following letter from Judge White we publish with pleasure as we conceive the views set forth to be politically orthodox, and also as it confirms the assertion which we made some weeks since that Judge White must be a good Van Buren man, or in other words must of necessity act with the Republican party in the next Congress: his commitment upon all the fundamental doctrines advocated, and opinions entertained by Republicans of the United States, being such as cannot be evaded without loss of character, moral and political. But we have hope that the Judge is governed by a motive superior to that of the mere preservation of his consistency, and as John Bell and his party have since the election openly repudiated him, we indulge the prospect of seeing him again in the ranks of his old friends with whom he had long acted with whom his professed principles are congenial, and from whom he was seduced by the unprincipled and ambitious, who first embittered his mind against his best friends, and having used him as an instrument to accomplish their dishonest purpose now cast him off as a dead weight upon the party. How ought those conductors of the press to blush for his inconsistency (if nothing worse,) who making the bank question their hobby, have used the name and influence of Judge White to further their interests, when he was known to be opposed, in toto, to the existence of such an institution.

Knoxville, July 24th, 1837.  
Dear Sir:—Your favor dated 18th instant

was received by the mail which arrived here on yesterday, and with pleasure I send you an immediate answer.

Your recollection of the contents of my letter to Mr. KINCANNON is correct. I then stated and yet believe, CONGRESS HAS NOT THE POWER TO CHARTER A BANK. Conferring upon it the power to do business within the limits of any of the States.

Should a National Bank at any time be found indispensable necessary, I have heretofore said, and yet believe, Congress has the power to charter one to do business in the District of Columbia, and that they could authorize such bank to connect itself one or more banks in each state with the consent of the respective states, and that through such a district Bank, thus connected with State Banks every desirable object, towards keeping a sound and uniform currency, and receiving, safely keeping, and conveniently disbursing the Public Money, could be as certainly attained, as through a National Bank of the ordinary description.

I am very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
HU. L. WHITE.

The whig presses in the large cities have been clamoring for specie for exportation for the purpose of paying debts abroad. Their friends on the other side tell them that they are altogether in the wrong, and that if they are disposed to pay their debts, they can do it without putting themselves to the trouble of exporting specie. The London Courier says:

"It is not necessary, as we have repeatedly shown, that gold should be sent from the United States to accomplish this. All that is necessary is to ship produce fit for the European market. This may, at all events, be procured; and it remains to be seen whether the debtors to England in America are disposed or able to ship, if not gold, such produce."

The Judges of the Circuit Court will adjourn as follows during the terms of the Fall session.

1st Circuit.	Judge	Pickens.	preside.
2nd	"	Harris	"
3rd	"	Martin	"
4th	"	Chapman	"
5th	"	Sherbridge	"
6th	"	Crenshaw	"
7th	"	Coleman	"
8th	"	Pickett	"
9th	"	Laure	"

## DR. J. CLARK.

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. His office is on the west side of the square, at which Col. Hollingsworth's Tavern he may always be found, except when professionally absent.

JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.—St.

## China Ware.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware, which I wish to sell VERY CHEAP, by the parcel, set or piece.

Sept. 4th, 1837.—St.

## Wedowee Sale of Town Lots.

WILL be sold in the town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Alabama, on Monday the 20th day of October next, the unsold lots in said town; terms as follows: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one fourth in two years; the purchaser failing to pay either instalment within three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the lot and all that may be paid thereon. Wedowee is situated in a well watered healthy country, and many of the lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town, some beautiful situations for private families. There is also at this time an excellent saw mill within a small distance in complete operation. Persons wishing to obtain healthy and pleasant situations will do well to attend, as Wedowee is probably as beautiful a situation as any village in the upper country; sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

By order of the commissioners court of said county.

JEFFERS FALKNER, Co. Clk.

Sept. 1, 1837.

\*The Jacksonville Republican will please publish the above until day of sale and forward their account to Jefferson Falkner.

## NOTICE.

TRAYED from the subscriber living at Sylva, Georgia, about the 10th August, TWO MULES, one a Horse Mule, a bright bay, and the other a yellow bay Mare Mule, both about three years old. Any information will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

JOSHUA ODEN.

September 7, 1837.—St.

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE.

YELLOW BEEFORD.

WILL stand the present Fall season, one third of his time at Ben. Selman's place, one third at Jacksonville, and one third at the stable of the subscriber, 3 miles from Jacksonville; at six dollars the season, ten dollars the year; and two dollars and fifty cents the single service; it, paid when the service is rendered. It is thought unnecessary to say any thing further at this time respecting his pedigree, than that he was bred by Gen. Wade Hampton's Dardevil, and his dam a Paquet mare.

Sept. 7, 1837.—St.

## JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

AT THIS OFFICE.

## Menagerie &amp; Circus.

JOSEPH H. M. HOBBS, & CO.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville, and vicinity, that they have united their extensive

## MENAGERIE.

Equestrian Circus Company

For this Season. And in offering them to the public for exhibition, are determined to give such a variety of entertainments as cannot fail to meet the approbation of all classes of community. To effect this, they have engaged some of the most talented and celebrated Equestrians and Gymnastic Performers; which together with their fine collection of

## LIVING ANIMALS.

Will afford a rich and rare treat to the Naturalist and lover of Equestrian and Gymnastic Exercises. The Animals and Circus are both arranged under A LARGE AND SPACIOUS PAVILLION.

The Menagerie and Circus will be Exhibited together at Jacksonville, on

Wednesday September 13, 1837

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

This Splendid Exhibition requires the aid and services of 90 men and horses, to complete its operation. The Manager, in soliciting public patronage, does respectfully state, that there will be nothing introduced in the performance, that can offend the ear of the most fastidious, and the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum.

## THE ANIMALS CONTAINED IN

THE MENAGERIE.

## Male Elephant Pizarro.



## THE AFRICAN LIONESS.

The African Lioness and Leopard, confined in one cage.

## Real African OSTRICH.



## ROYAL BENGAL TIGER.

THE AFRICAN QUAGGA.

THE SPOTTED HYENA.

THE AFRICAN PELICANS.

PAIR OF STRIPED HYENAS.

## The Arabian CAMEL,

And her young one four months old.



## ASIATIC JACKALL, MONKEYS, &amp;c.

Doors open at 1 o'clock P. M. Admission to the whole 50 cts.—Children & Servants half price. For particulars of the performance, see the large bills.

The above can be seen at Ashville, on Monday, September 4th—Bennettsville 5th, Turkeytown 6th, Lee's Store 7th, Gaylesville 8th, Jacob Whorton's 9th, Ladiga on Monday 11th, White Plains 12th.

Aug. 31, 1837.—St.

## A few copies of GUNN'S DOMESTIC

MEDICINE for sale at this office.

## State of Alabama, St. Clair Co.

Special Orphan's Court,

July 22d, 1837.

A Special Orphan's Court, began and held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, in and for St. Clair County, on the 22nd day of July, 1837—Present his Honor James Rogan, Presiding Judge. This day came into Court Amos Roland, Adm'r. of the Estate of Andrew Smith, dec. and filed his Account and Vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested, to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court, at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have why said final settlement should not be made, and his accounts and vouchers be allowed and recorded.

Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.

Aug. 17, 1837.—St.

## HAVE NOTICE.

BLANCH OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, July 26, 1837.

THE following Resolutions were adopted this day by the President and Directors, for the government of this Bank—under the "Relief Law," passed June 1837.

Resolved, That in all applications for extension it must be stated in writing for whose benefit such extension is required. All persons indebted to this Bank wishing to take the extension according to the second section of said act, may make immediate application for that purpose.

Resolved, All individuals wishing to reduce the amount of their indebtedness to this Institution, can do so by instalments according to their ability; with the privilege of renewal not renewing past the first day of March next; at which time they may avail themselves of the benefit of the extension act, on a payment of twenty-five per cent, or, if they wish, can renew the same on such time as the Board of Directors may then determine.

Resolved, All debts in judgment must be arranged previous to the first day of September next, or they will be collected according to law.

Resolved, All papers now under protest must be renewed or extended, within sixty days from this date, and, also, all paper falling due hereafter, must be arranged at maturity, or within thirty days thereafter, or the same will be collected without further indulgence.

Resolved, That the following be the form of the notes required in cases of extension:

## EXTENSION NOTE.

On or before the first day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1837, we promise to pay to the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery or order, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, with interest from date, for value received—under the second section of the act of June, 1837, negotiable and payable at said Bank.

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

The Directors will deem it their duty in all cases, should any doubt arise of the solvency of the paper offered, to require additional personal security, or a mortgage on real or personal estate; and likewise after an extension has been made, should it be thought necessary.

Resolved, That in all cases of Mortgage or Deed of Trust, the most satisfactory evidence of the value and title of property so mortgaged, will be required.

Resolved, That all notes taken under the extension act must be made payable during the months of March, April, May or June 1838, and the same months in the years 1839 and 1840.

Resolved, That business or transaction notes may be discounted, in payment of all debts now due, or which may fall due before the first day of March next, when it may be for the interest of this Bank, according to the provisions of the twentieth section of said act.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors will commence the discount of One Million of Dollars, to individuals not indebted to the Bank, and free from protest, in sums not exceeding two thousand dollars, at an interest of 7 percent per annum. The parties applying to give notes payable in one, two and three years, with at least two good and sufficient securities, and a mortgage on real or personal estate, if desired by the parties so applying, or required by the Board of Directors.

The form of the note offered for discount, to be as follows:

Application for \_\_\_\_\_ County, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

On or before the 26th day of July, 18 \_\_\_\_\_ we promise to pay to the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery or order, \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars,

for value received, under the twenty-first section of the act of June, 1837, negotiable and payable at said Bank.

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

The two other notes to be of the same form, omitting the caption. The caption to be filled up with the amount applied for, and the amount in the body of the several notes to be left blank. Application must be made previous to 1st October, or they will not be considered.

Resolved, That the resolutions heretofore adopted, contravening in any way the foregoing resolutions, be and the same are hereby repealed.

By order of the Board,

JNO. WHITING, Cashier.

Aug. 24, 1837.

The Wetumpka Sentinel, and the papers at Greenville, Hayneville, Talladega, and Jacksonville will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to the Cashier for settlement.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of James O. Casey deceased, late of DeKalb County, Alabama, are requested to present their demands within the time prescribed by law, duly proven, or they will thereafter be barred. And all those indebted to the same, are requested to make payment.

NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r.

Aug. 17, 1837.—St.

## APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms to them, than usual in other trades.

## TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, that I shall, at the next term of the Circuit Court for Benton County, to be held on the second Monday in October next, avail myself of the benefit of the several Statutes made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors. When and where all interested may attend.

Aug. 24, 1837.—St.

R. MELSON.

## BLANKS.

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at this Office.



## POETRY.

From the Baltimore Gazette.  
The noblest national lyric is generally conceded to be Drake's "American Flag." Here is a lyric by Holmes without its faults and equaling its beauties. It was written at the time when some of the "Goths" proposed to break up the brave old "Flag" Constitution as started, and is worthy of its subject; the last stanza especially, has a force and a power which we have never seen excelled:

At, tear her tattered ensign down!  
Long has it waved on high,  
And many an eye has danced to see  
That banner in the sky.  
Beneath it rang the battle shout,  
And burst the cannon's roar—  
The meteor of the ocean air  
Shall sweep the clouds no more!

Her deck encased with heroes' blood,  
Where knell'd the vanquished foe,  
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,  
And waves were white below,  
No more shall feel the victor's tread,  
Or bow the conquered knee—  
The harpies of the shore shall pluck  
The eagle of the sea!

O better that her shattered bulk  
Should sink beneath the wave;  
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,  
And there should be her grave;  
Nail to the mast her holy flag,  
Set every thread-bare sail,  
And give her to the god of storms—  
The lightning and the gale!

LAFAYETTE.—We quote the following passage from a work which has just made its appearance in Paris, the Memoirs of General Lafayette, published by his family. They appear as part of an introduction by the venerable patriot, and give his reason for not giving to the world, during his life, a detailed account of the political events in which he played so conspicuous and important a part.—N. Y. Star.

"When, in my youth, I devoted myself to the cause of freedom, as I saw no bounds to the career which lay open to me, I thought it sufficient for my destiny and my glory to march unceasingly onward, and leave to others the care of collecting the reminiscences and the fruits of my labors.

"It was only after fifteen years of constant good fortune, that whilst contending in full confidence of success against the coalition of kings and the aristocracy of Europe, I was overthrown by the excesses of French Jacobinism. My person was then given up to the violence of my natural enemies, and my reputation to the calumnies of pretended patriots, who had violated their oaths, and proved false to the most solemn engagements.

"It is well known that the restraints to which I was subjected during five years of imprisonment were not favorable to literary efforts; and when, after my liberation, I was advised to write my defence, I was deterred from the task by disgust at the memoirs and notices with which so many persons have abused the ears of the Public. Besides, events had spoken for us; the accusers and their accusations had, in many instances, perished together.

"Immediately on my return to France, my friends called for my memoirs. I found sufficient excuse for refusing them in my repugnance to deal severely with the principal Jacobin leaders, who became sharers in my proscription, with the Girondists, who had died in defending those principles which they had combated and persecuted in me; with the King and Queen, whose deplorable fate permitted me no other feeling than satisfaction on account of some services I had been able to render them; and with royalists, conquered, dispirited, and now compelled to submit to harsh and arbitrary measures. I might add that, happy in my retreat in the bosom of my family, and in the midst of rural pleasures, I have not a moment to spare from these domestic enjoyments.

"But as I am still urged, even here, by the same entreaties, I have, in order to satisfy my friends, consented to arrange the papers which remain, to collect documents already published, and to append notes to the collection, which may furnish to my children and others some materials for a more important and systematic labor.

"As for me, I confess that my indifference on this subject springs from the strong confidence I feel that liberty will finally establish itself in the old world as in the new, and that then the history of our revolutions will do impartial justice, and show every event, every thing, and even every party, in its true light."

## Cure for the Bite of a Rattlesnake.

A gentleman of Illinois, assures the editor of the Illinois Spectator, that a strong solution of saltpetre used externally to the wound and also internally, is a certain remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake. It may be thus employed where the part is swollen, and it is too late to have it cut out.

Anecdote.—Before banks were known in New England, or ere paper money of any kind was in vogue, there was in Connecticut, a cry of "hard times," "no money to be got," "let's petition the governor and legislature to make paper money." One of the greatest advocates for this scheme, called on the governor when the following dialogue ensued:

Governor—Well, friend, what is your business with me?

Jonathan—Why may it please your honor, excellency, the times are hard and money scarce, and some of us talk of petitioning

have paper money made, so that every body may have enough on't.

Gov.—But, friends; there is considerable money in the province now; gold, silver and copper, which you know is of more solid value than any paper whatever. Among others, I have a small sum on hand, and if you are in want, and have any thing valuable to sell, I will be a purchaser, at a fair price, and relieve you from your embarrassment.

Jon.—O dear, your honor, I've nothing to sell, scarce any thing to keep.  
Gov.—Well you look strong and healthy and I presume are willing to work for a living. I will give you employment and pay you in solid coin.

Jon.—I work sometimes, but I really can't say I like it.

Gov.—Very well. Then supposing government should make ever so much money, and you have neither property nor labor to give in exchange for it, you would have no way of procuring it, but by borrowing or stealing.

Jon.—By jingo, Mr. Governor, now I come to think on't I guess you're above half right.

Economy.—A neighbor of ours informs us that wood goes further, when left out of doors, than when housed, some of his having gone upwards of a quarter of a mile, in one night?

Another Slave Case.—A colored boy, sixteen years of age yesterday brought before Chief Justice Shaw, on a writ of habeas corpus addressed to a master of a vessel from Baltimore, by whom, as was alleged by the complaint, the boy was held as a slave. The master, on the return of the writ, stated that he had brought the boy here, from the State of Maryland, as cook on board his vessel, with the knowledge that he would be here entitled to his liberty, but that he would have no desire to leave his service; that he had remained on board the vessel voluntarily, and had no wish to go away. The Chief Justice then examined the boy privately, who declared that he had no wish to leave his master, and that he was desirous of remaining with him. The Court therefore ordered, that the boy should be permitted either to go back to the vessel with his master, or to go where he pleased. He accordingly returned to his duty on board the vessel.

## Boston Daily Advertiser.

Female Abolition Lectures.—Surprising as it may appear to our readers, there are now two females, by the name of Grimkie, from Charleston, S. C. lecturing in Boston on the subject of Abolition. They call on the women of the North not to desist from their efforts, and cast ridicule and reproach on the men for not acting more decidedly! Setting aside the want of delicacy of these females, we look upon their conduct as more injurious than all the preaching of Northern or foreign missionaries. The females are from the South—from the midst of the slave-holding population, and their efforts will be attended with incalculable mischief. We trust this mission will convince the people of the South of the injustice of the accusation often brought against the North, of being in league with the Abolitionists, simply for the reason, that the lectures and writers are all of the North. It might, with as much propriety, be said, that the people of Charleston were friendly to the doctrines of these females. We give as the result of much observation, that the great majority of the citizens of the North are opposed to any agitation of this question; and only artful and designing men can have the hardihood to assert aught to the contrary.

Brunswick, Geo. Advocate, July 20.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A desperate rencontre, in which several persons were engaged, and which resulted in the death of Mr. Wm. White, took place at Mt. Sterling, on the evening of 19th inst. We have received letters, and conversed with gentlemen from Mt. Sterling, upon the subject, and learn the particulars to be about as follows: Mr. Albert Thomas and Mr. Beverly Peters, who had indulged a difference, originating from political causes, were thrown together in the street, and commenced fighting. George W. Thomas, a brother of Albert, who was by at the time, ran to his assistance. White then stepped forward to take the latter Thomas away, that the original parties might have fair play. As he did this, he received a blow with a rock, thrown by Benjamin F. Thomas, and upon turning to meet his assailant, he received a stab with a Bowie knife which was repeated several times. White retreated, and was followed up by Benjamin F. Thomas, until he gained an adjacent store, when seizing a chair, he struck Thomas a blow that broke his left arm in two places, and sent him reeling from the door. White staggered back a few feet and fell dead. He had received nine stabs. He was a very respectable man, of a peaceable disposition, and has left a wife and three children to lament the catastrophe which has deprived them of their protector.

The three Thomases were examined before a court of magistrates the next day and Benjamin F. Thomas was held to bail in the sum of \$3000, for manslaughter.

Wayville Mon.

## NOTICE.

S. THOMSON & Co.  
ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala. in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh purchased

## GOODS.

Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in up country Stores, such as English, Scotch & French Prints, Oil Colors, Curtain Calicoes &c.

Also a very handsome assortment of French & English Print Gowns

Of the latest and best style

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing.

Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices. Lower than they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine that point for themselves, believing that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.

June 29, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHEO, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard of Autauga, County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye. The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

J. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

THE WELL KNOWN HORSE

ROANOKE.

WILL stand the Fall Season, one third of his time at Jacksonville, one third at White Plains and one third at Esquire Griffiths, at the reduced price of \$8 the season, \$10 to insure, & \$4 the single visit. The season to commence the first of September, and end the last of October.

THOMAS C. RIPLEY.

August 17, 1837.—3t.

CIRO

THE best son of Eclipse, will stand the Fall season in Jacksonville, and will be let to man at \$20 the season, \$40 to insure a mare with foal, \$15 the single visit.

The season to commence on the first of September and expire on the first of December. Giro is five years old, full fifteen and a half hands high, a beautiful mahogany or dapple bay, was got by the American Eclipse, dam by Monner's Tanager, grand dam by Sotorius. Gentlemen wishing to see certificates of pedigree, by calling on Gilbert Rakes in Jacksonville, may see them well authenticated.

Aug. 17, 1837.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the undersigned at public sale on the second Monday in October next, 360 Acres of Land, fifty of which are in Benton, and the remainder in Randolph county. Call at the same time and place will be sold, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Household and Kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.

BLEWFOOD MCGRATH.

August 17, 1837.—3t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who are intrusted with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—tf.

The State of Alabama,

BART. COURT.

Orphan's Court, in vacation August, 15th, 1837. THIS day came John Lewis, Administrator of the estate of Nor-poo-che, deceased, a Creek Indian of the Tallapoosa County, and filed a Petition with the Clerk of the County Court for said County, for the relief of the real estate of said decedent: Whereupon the Court ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Jacksonville, notifying Ko-yo-che, (who resides beyond the limits of this State,) heir of Nor-poo-che, to come forward on the first Monday in November next, and shew cause, if any he has, why such decree of sale should not be granted.

A true copy from the minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

Aug. 31, 1837.—6t.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Flora.

"Seize the truth wherever found,  
On Cliffs, or in heathen ground,  
Amongst the friends among your foes;  
The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the trees known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been strong in Flora's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and less; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to naught. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold and almost barren of good, that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark" a "scheme of learned quackery" (See Dr. Abernathy, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes, and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of countless, haggard and mutilated beings, to the regions of death. Dr. Hamillings, of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure of alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but ouster for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specialist, his success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & BUYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the above months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c., at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggin's Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, McAllister's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gilcon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Given's, Alexandria; and on the seventeenth day of the above months, at Williamson Todd's, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases to be moderate.

For those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

## CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.  
I do hereby certify, that sometime in the month of Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, and in a few hours I was in a state of delirium, through the advice of my neighbors, Dr. Buys was called in, and in a few days the rest of the family was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was moved from my home, and I can safely say that in 2 or 3 days I was cured, with the same disease, I was attacked, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JAMES DILLON.  
This may certify to all whom it may concern, that Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, and in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DILLON.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.  
I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pain, first in her legs, which 4 days became general throughout the whole body, severe that she was unable to turn herself in bed, hers was a case of the most violent Pleurisy, I am ever witnessed. In this condition, Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in 4 days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and swollen health as formerly.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.  
For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify, that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called in, and attended him regularly for some months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to his home (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys, he was cured, was under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the color of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, and is as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1837.

JOHN MCWILLIAM.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County.  
I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Buys, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, the Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 13th day after he was attacked, a Regular Doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to arrive, the arrival of the Dr. brought the mercy of God, and the use of the means employed, he yet remained He was perfectly mending within 24 hours, Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of complete health.

WILLIAM CLAM.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836.  
This is to certify, that I have recently procured Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had attended him.

WILLIAM D. LUCH.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1836.  
This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in breast and head, in so much that he became pale, emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his duties for 3 months, immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was unable for any kind of business, perspiration entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly sinking, but I am now happy to testify, that by the blessings of God and the use of the means, his health and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JOHNATHAN REED.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836.  
To all whom it may concern, I take this opportunity to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1830, which time I have labored under disease a long time, and complicated form, 1st under the name of Prolapsus uteri, and periodical obstruction of the liver, and during my affliction, I was attended by the regular Doctors were employed in my case, Dr. Adams of Zebulon County attended me, prescribed for me about three months, 2d Dr. Phillips of this county about the same length of time, Dr. Phillips of this county about three years, 3d Dr. Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all attending nothing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Columbus, on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, confined to my bed, and at that time, my time, and took medicine from him, and at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILLIPS.

Test. REUBEN PHILIPS, S. Phillips' husband.

Alabama, St. Clair County.  
This may certify that in the summer of 1834, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days from commencement, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time, on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of my children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1837.

VALENTINE NIX.

In addition to the above statement, I further certify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Willis Creek, and I witnessed them during their illness, and know that they were confirmed cases of bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNER.

GEORGIA, Pike County.  
I do hereby certify that my wife has been afflicted with a violent pain in her back and hips, which extended to her shoulders, and about the 15th of December 1836, Dr. Z. Ellison sent a night medicine, and prescribed for the pain in her back and hips, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1837.

J. R. CULPEPPER.

GEORGIA, Butte County.  
This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the Thomsonian system, and through his kind treatment, from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so much relieved, and was truly astonishing, and such sudden relief, after being twice attended, was able to attend to my business, and what was surprising to me, was the sensations I so much desired were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON.

March 23d, 1836.—6t.







## POETRY.

From the Baltimore Gazette.  
The noblest national lyric is generally conceded to be Drake's "American Flag." Here is a lyric by Holmes without its faults and equaling its beauties—it was written at the time when some Gods' proposition to break up the brave old Frigate Constitution was started, and is worthy of its subject; the last stanza especially, has a force and a power which we have never seen excelled:

Ar, tear her tattered ensign down!  
Long has it waved on high,  
And many an eye has danced to see  
That banner in the sky;  
Beneath it rung the battle shout,  
And burst the cannon's roar—  
The meteor of the ocean air  
Shall sweep the clouds no more!

Her deck once red with heroes' blood,  
Where knelt the vanquished foe,  
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,  
And waves were white below,  
No more shall feel the victor's tread,  
Or bow the conquered knee—  
The harpies of the shore shall pluck  
The eagle of the sea!

O better that her shattered hulk  
Should sink beneath the wave;  
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,  
And there should be her grave;  
Nail to the mast her holy flag,  
Set every thread-bare sail,  
And give her to the god of storms—  
The lightning and the gale!

LAFAYETTE.—We quote the following passage from a work which has just made its appearance in Paris, the Memoirs of General Lafayette, published by his family. They appear as part of an introduction by the venerable patriot, and give his reason for not giving to the world, during his life, a detailed account of the political events in which he played so conspicuous and important a part.—N. Y. Star.

"When, in my youth, I devoted myself to the cause of freedom, as I saw no bounds to the career which lay open to me, I thought it sufficient for my destiny and my glory to march unceasingly onward, and leave to others the care of collecting the reminiscences and the fruits of my labors.

"It was only after fifteen years of constant good fortune, that whilst contending in full confidence of success against the coalition of kings and the aristocracy of Europe, I was overthrown by the excesses of French Jacobinism. My person was then given up to the violence of my natural enemies, and my reputation to the calumnies of pretended patriots, who had violated their oaths, and proved false to the most solemn engagements.

"It is well known that the restraints to which I was subjected during five years of imprisonment were not favorable to literary efforts; and when after my liberation, I was advised to write my defence, I was deterred from the task by disgust at the memoirs and notices with which so many persons have abused the ears of the Public. Besides, events had spoken for us; the accusers and their accusations had, in many instances, perished together.

"Immediately on my return to France, my friends called for my memoirs. I found sufficient excuse for refusing them in my repugnance to deal severely with the principal Jacobin leaders, who became sharers in my proscription, with the Girondists, who had died in defending those principles which they had combated and persecuted in me; with the King and Queen, whose deplorable fate permitted me no other feeling than satisfaction on account of some services I had been able to render them; and with royalists, conquered, dispirited, and now compelled to submit to harsh and arbitrary measures. I might add that, happy in my retreat in the bosom of my family, and in the midst of rural pleasures, I have not a moment to spare from these domestic enjoyments.

"But as I am still urged, even here, by the same entreaties, I have, in order to satisfy my friends, consented to arrange the papers which remain, to collect documents already published, and to append notes to the collection, which may furnish to my children and others some materials for a more important and systematic labor.

"As for me, I confess that my indifference on this subject springs from the strong confidence I feel that liberty will finally establish itself in the old world as in the new, and that then the history of our revolutions will do impartial justice, and show every event, every thing, and even every party, in its true light."

Cure for the Bite of a Rattlesnake.  
A gentleman of Illinois, assures the editor of the Illinois Spectator, that a strong solution of saltpetre used externally to the wound and also internally, is a certain remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake. It may be thus employed where the part is swollen, and it is too late to have it cut out.

Anecdote.—Before banks were known in New England, or ere paper money of any kind was in vogue, there was in Connecticut, a cry of "hard times;" "no money to be got;" "let's petition the governor and legislature to make paper money." One of the greatest advocates for this scheme, called on the governor when the following dialogue ensued:

Governor.—Well, friend, what is your business with me?

Jonathan.—Why may it please your honor's excellency, the times are hard and money scarce, and some of us talk of petitioning to

have paper money made, so that every body may have enough on't.

Gov.—But, friends, there is considerable money in the province now; gold, silver and copper, which you know is of more solid value than any paper whatever. Among others, I have a small sum on hand, and if you are in want, and have any thing valuable to sell, I will be a purchaser, at a fair price, and relieve you from your embarrassment.

Jon.—O dear, your honor, I've nothing to sell, scarce any thing to keep.

Gov.—Well you look strong and healthy and I presume are willing to work for a living. I will give you employment and pay you in solid coin.

Jon.—I work sometimes, but I really can't say I like it.

Gov.—Very well. Then supposing government should make ever so much money, and you have neither property nor labor to give in exchange for it, you would have no way of procuring it, but by borrowing or stealing.

Jon.—By jingo, Mr. Governor, now I come to think on't I guess you're above half right.

Economy.—A neighbor of ours informs us that wood goes further, when left out of doors, than when housed, some of his having gone upwards of a quarter of a mile, in one night!

Another Slave Case.—A colored boy, sixteen years of age yesterday brought before Chief Justice Shaw, on a writ of habeas corpus addressed to a master of a vessel from Baltimore, by whom, as was alleged by the complaint, the boy was held as a slave. The master, on the return of the writ, stated that he had brought the boy here, from the State of Maryland, as cook on board his vessel, with the knowledge that he would be here entitled to his liberty, but that he would have no desire to leave his services; that he had remained on board the vessel voluntarily, and had no wish to go away. The Chief Justice then examined the boy privately, who declared that he had no wish to leave his master, and that he was desirous of remaining with him. The Court therefore ordered, that the boy should be permitted either to go back to the vessel with his master, or to go where he pleased. He accordingly returned to his duty on board the vessel.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

Female Abolition Lectures.—Surprising as it may appear to our readers, there are now two females, by the name of Grimkie, from Charleston, S. C. lecturing in Boston on the subject of Abolition. They call on the women of the North not to desist from their efforts, and cast ridicule and reproach on the men for not acting more decidedly! Setting aside the want of delicacy of these females, we look upon their conduct as more injurious than all the preaching of Northern or foreign missionaries. The females are from the South—from the midst of the slave-holding population, and their efforts will be attended with incalculable mischief. We trust this mission will convince the people of the South of the injustice of the accusation often brought against the North, of being in league with the Abolitionists, simply for the reason, that the lectures and writers are all of the North. It might, with as much propriety, be said, that the people of Charleston were friendly to the doctrines of these females. We give as the result of much observation, that the great majority of the citizens of the North are opposed to any agitation of this question; and only artful and designing men can have the hardihood to assert aught to the contrary.

Brunswick, Geo. Advocate, July 20.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A desperate rencontre, in which several persons were engaged, and which resulted in the death of Mr. Wm. White, took place at Mt. Sterling, on the evening of 19th inst. We have received letters, and conversed with gentlemen from Mt. Sterling upon the subject, and learn the particulars to be about as follows: Mr. Albert Thomas and Mr. Beverly Peters, who had indulged a difference, originating from political causes, were thrown together in the street, and commenced fighting. George W. Thomas, a brother of Albert, who was by at the time, ran to his assistance, White then stepped forward to take the latter Thomas away, that the original parties might have fair play. As he did this, he received a blow with a rock thrown by Benjamin F. Thomas, and upon turning to meet his assailant, he received a stab with a Bowie knife which was repeated several times. White retreated, and was followed up by Benjamin F. Thomas, until he gained an adjacent store, when seizing a chair, he struck Thomas a blow that broke his left arm in two places, and sent him reeling from the door. White staggered back a few feet and fell dead. He had received nine stabs. He was a very respectable man, of a peaceable disposition, and has left a wife and three children to lament the catastrophe which has deprived them of their protector.

The three Thomas' were examined before a court of magistrates the next day and Benjamin F. Thomas was held to bail in the sum of \$3000, for manslaughter.

Wayville Mon.

NOTICE.  
S. THOMSON & Co.  
ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala. in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh purchased

GOODS.  
Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in up country Stores, such as English, Scotch & French Fruits, Oil Colors, Curtain Calicoes &c.  
Also a very handsome assortment of

French & English Printings  
Of the latest and best style  
ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing.

Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine that point for themselves, believing that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.  
June 29, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alsey Follard of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.  
January 5th, 1837.—tf.

THE WELL KNOWN HORSE

ROANOKE.

WILL stand the Fall Season, one third of his time at Jacksonville, one third at White Plains and one third at Esquire Griffiths, at the reduced price of \$8 the season, \$10 to insure, & \$4 the single visit. The season to commence the first of September, and end the last of October.

THOMAS C. RIPLEY.  
August 17, 1837.—3t.

CISRO

THE best son of Eclipse, will stand the Fall season in Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the season, \$40 to insure a mare with foal, \$15 the single visit.

The season to commence on the first of September and expire on the first of December. Cisro is five years old, full fifteen and a half hands high; a beautiful mahogany or dapple bay, was got by the American Eclipse, dam by Mousher Tonton, grand dam by Sotorius. Gentlemen wishing to see certificates for pedigree, by calling on Gilbert Rakes in Jacksonville, may see them well authenticated.

Aug. 17, 1837.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the undersigned at public sale on the second Monday in October next, 36 Acres of Land, fifty of which are in Benton, and the remainder in Randolph county.

At the same time and place will be sold, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Household and Kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.

BLEWFOED MCGRATH.

August 17, 1837.—3t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public; and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—tf.

The State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Orphan's Court, in vacation August, 15th, 1837.

THIS day came John L. Adams, Administrator of the estate of Nor-poo-ché, a Creek Indian of the Tallassee tribe, now dead, and filed a Petition with the Clerk of the County Court for said County, for the purpose of the real estate of said decedent: Whereupon it was ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Jacksonville, notifying Nor-poo-ché, (who resides beyond the limits of this State,) heir of Nor-poo-ché, to come forward on the first Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he had, why such decree of sale should not be granted.

A true copy from the minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

Aug. 31, 1837.—6t.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Florida.

"Seize the truth wherever found,  
On Obedience or on heathen ground,  
Among the heathens among your foes;  
The plants divine where'er it grows."

As the trees known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like him, self, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark" a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, shaking of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies," continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account, in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age, for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he traveled and practiced some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practiced in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specialist, his success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c. at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggin's, Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cunningham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Kiddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's; and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at William T. Tidds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Dr. Buys, These living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

## CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.  
I do hereby certify, that sometime in March, 1834, my wife was reattacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, and through the advice of my neighbors, Dr. Buys was called in, and in a few days the acute stage was broken up, and in two weeks thereafter, my business, and I can safely say that in a few days more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, did in six months with the same disease, in an attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS.  
This may certify to all whom it may concern, that Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who called on her in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DILLON.  
I do hereby certify, that my sister was attacked with pains, first in her legs, which days became general throughout the whole body, severe that she was unable to turn herself, hers was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon to her health as formerly.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.  
For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called in, and attended him, regularly for several months, until whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to his home (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys, cures was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the color of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, as in good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1833.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County.  
I do hereby certify, that my son, Martin S. Ellison, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, the Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to arrive, the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God and the use of the means employed, he was cured. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of complete health.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836.  
This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had attended him.

WILLIAM D. BROWN.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1836.  
This may certify that my son aged 17 years, was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and swelling in the breast and head, in so much that he became emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his duty for business, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly sinking, but I am now happy to testify, that the blessings of God and the use of the means, which health and has not had one of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REED.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 18th, 1836.  
To all whom it may concern,—I take this opportunity to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1831, which time I have labored under disease, 1st under a Prolapsus uteri, and periodical obstruction, Dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my illness, several of the regular Doctors were employed, but I was attended by Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County, who prescribed for me about three months. 2d, a son of this county about the same length of time, Dr. Phillips of this county about three years, Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all affording nothing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Columbus on a certain day, my husband called to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, being confined to my bed, my time, and took medicine from him three times at the end of which, I was substantially relieved. I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILLIPS.

Test. REUBEN PHILIPS, S. Phillips' husband.

Alabama, St. Clair County.  
This may certify that in the summer of 1836, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days after commencement, there were six of my family (my wife) prostrated by it, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one child, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1837.

VALENTINE NIX.

In addition to the above statement, I further state that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and know that they were confirmed bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Buys as above stated &c.

PETER WALKER.

GEORGIA, Pike County.  
I do hereby certify that my wife has been several years, subject to a severe pain in her back extending to her shoulders; and about the 1st of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison called on her, and prescribed for the pain in her back, which had been unusually severe for the last weeks, but by following his directions, she was entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1837.

J. R. CULP.

GEORGIA, Butts County.  
This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and legs, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded the operation and sudden transition from heat to cold, I ventured the operation, and was twice relieved, and found such sudden relief, after being twice attended, that I was able to attend to my business, and what was surprising to me, was the seasons I so much enjoyed, were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

March 23d, 1836.—6.















Vol. 1.

From the New Orleans Bee.

MEXICO.

The late intelligence received from Mexico is calculated to arouse the attention of every one who feels an interest in the fate of that unfortunate country. The sudden disappearance of Santa Anna and his refusal to comply with the requisition of the government are symptoms of another one of those political commotions which have been so fatal in their effects. Among a people less inclined to be susceptible of infatuation, the way of Santa Anna would already have been terminated, and the judgment of the community would have been pronounced against the political and military charlatanism that characterized all his exploits, even those that are qualified as successes, but which really should have subjected him to a court-martial. But among the Mexicans a spirit of fanaticism has run away with the reasoning faculties, and neither proof of incapacity nor even treason itself, can shake their confidence in their immaculate idol. Santa Anna has revolted innumerable times against the established government; he has several times changed the banner under which he enlisted himself, but the party who support him, blinded by a prejudice difficult to be analyzed, have followed him implicitly to be sacrificed whenever his personal views, or diverging interests should require it. The ambitious man endowed with some talents has one object, either to govern according to the laws, or to seize upon the absolute power, and substitute his will for law, but strange to say, Santa Anna has deceived all parties, has made them his instruments without being decided as to the end he proposed, he has at different times used the liberals to overthrow the anti-liberals, and the anti-liberals to overthrow the liberals.

And in fine, after having caused oceans of blood to be shed, after having placed this party in hostile array against that, after returning from the bloody fields of Zacatecas with the laurels of a conqueror, he had no boldness to avail himself of the ovation prepared for Mexico, and declare himself dictator, for which his partisans had already prepared the public mind. The immense crowd that attended him on that occasion waited for him to signify his wishes only to acquiesce in them, but finding themselves disappointed they withdrew discontented and dissatisfied. The revolt of Texas followed, and certainly the disgraceful defeat he suffered, the result of his rashness and indiscretion should have been the closing scene of his political career. But far from this, we see him proudly returning to the soil whose rights he had sacrificed to his personal safety; we hear him expressing his astonishment that he was not immediately reinstated with the supreme power and declaring himself the champion of the popular cause.

The liberal party always duped, imagining that in him they find the hero of a new federation, are not ashamed to compare him to Regulus. What would in another country have been considered ridiculous peneury, was at Vera Cruz the expression of popular enthusiasm, and the comparison between the noble and stoical Roman who sacrificed himself in order to save the Senate from the disgrace of a disadvantageous treaty, and him who had just concluded a double treaty abandoning the territory of his country as the price of his liberty, was applauded and hailed as a just tribute. The folly of him who suffered himself to be called the Mexican Regulus, is exceeded by that of the servile herd who applied the title; and from the day that the modern Regulus was proclaimed, the general government should have foreseen all that it had cause to anticipate from a man so shameless as to concur publicly in such absurd homage.

But Regulus at Vera Cruz became Cincinnatus at Mango de Clavo, and the retreat of the prototype of the illustrious Roman was soon converted into a camp for treason and intrigue.

General Bustamante so often deceived by Mexican faith, suffered himself to be taken unawares, and from his good intentions, he despised the secret plot of the revolt of Montezuma should have warned him. It is pretended, that Santa Anna has an understanding with the Clergy, for the purpose of opposing the loan of five millions required from them by Bustamante. But upon the slightest reflection, the clergy, who are the most intelligent body of men in the country, would perceive that such a loan made by a wise chief magistrate would be to pay off the army, and prevent disorders and tumults that might involve the whole clerical property; while if Santa Anna returned again to power it would be upon the support of the liberal party, who are so averse to their extraordinary endowments. What would prevent him from delivering over to his partisans the public property? The clergy would be less secure from his extortions and dilapidations than the mercantile or other interests. At some time or other, a consolidated government may return a loan, but in a military despotism it is never obtained with any such intention, for whatever is desirable, it seizes upon at the point of the bayonet!

The more we reflect upon it, the more we try to persuade ourselves, that the Mexican people will at length open their eyes to the conduct of Santa Anna; and that they will blush at their delusion. The liberal or federal party who have been treated by him as

jacobsins, sans culottes, as much as they are wanting in leaders intelligent and capable surely will not again place their destinies in the hands of a man who has betrayed and abused them.

The measures taken by the government are calculated to meet every emergency, and it is to be expected from the order that prevails in the army, and from the unceasing exertions of the President to satisfy the public wants and necessities, as well as to restore stability, that Santa Anna finding himself disappointed in his endeavors to plague this country, will find it more profitable to seek some other climate where he can enjoy the fruits of his rapine and exaction, and where he may meditate upon the folly of his countrymen.

NAPOLEON'S TOMB.

I spent all day the dawning of a long day of hard service, far from the din of European strife, under the scorching sky of the East. Even amid the forests of Napaul, the name of Bonaparte sounded like a spell. While his ambition was condemned, his genius was admired, his misfortunes deplored. I have often wished to encounter him face to face; the closest approach, however, that fortune enable me to make to him, was a pilgrimage to his tomb. When at St. Helena, I started one morning, with a small party of brother officers, to survey the spot where the remains of the world's agitator are deposited. The peculiarities of the locality have been laid before the public so often and so simply, on canvases and on paper, that further description is needless. The character of the scene is profound and awful loneliness, a dell girt in by huge, naked hills, not an object of vegetable life to relieve the general aspect of desolateness, except the few weeping willows which droop above the grave. The feeling of solitude is heightened by an echo that responds on the least elevation of the voice. With what singular emotions I took my stand upon the slab which now sheltered the dust of him for whom the crowns, thrones and sceptres he wrung from their possessors would of themselves have furnished materials for a monument! There the restless was at rest, there the Emperor of the French King of Italy, protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Grand Master of the Legion of Honor, reposed with almost a little sepulchral pomp as the humble tenant of a country churchyard.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well. I withdrew my foot, removed with my handkerchief the traces it had left on the stone, and gave a tear to the fate of the exile. I also, was a soldier of fortune. Our party quitted the place with dejected faces, and scarcely a word was spoken until we reached our quarters.

On the following morning, a French frigate arrived from the Isle of Bourbon, having on board a regiment of artillery. The officer solicited and obtained permission to pay a tribute of respect to their old leader's ashes. I accompanied them to the ground, and rarely have I been a witness to enthusiasm like theirs. On the way not an eye was dry, and some who had served immediately under the emperor wept aloud. As they drew nearer to the spot, their steps became hurried and irregular, but the moment they saw the tomb they formed two deep, and advanced with uncovered heads, folded arms, and slow and pensive pace. When within five or six yards of their destination, they broke off into single files, and surrounding the grave at uniform intervals, knelt silently down. The commander of the frigate the others in succession, according to their rank, then kissed the slab; when they arose every lip was fixed, every bosom full. In a few days the officers of both countries met together at Solomon's table, and after dinner the first toast was, "The King of England—three times three." I really thought that the "hip, hip, hurrah" of our ancient enemies, would never have an end. An English gentleman returned thanks, and proposed, "The memory of that great warrior, Napoleon Bonaparte." This pledge went solemnly round, each wearing in honor of the mighty dead, a sprig of his guardian willow. The evening was spent in concord; many patriotic toasts were reciprocated, many good things were said, and the blind sincerity of military friendship presided over our parting.

ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—Burns paid little deference to the artificial distinctions of society. On his way to Leith, one morning he met a man in hoddie-gray—a west country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stopped and conversed with him. All this was seen by a young Edinburgh blood, who took the poet roundly to task for a defect of taste. "Why, you fantastic gomeril," said Burns, "it was not the great coat, the scene bonnet, and the Sanguinary boot, I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh you and me, and ten more such down, any day."—*Alan Cunningham's life of Burns.*

China Ware.

I would respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware, which I wish to sell VERY CHEAP, by the parcel, set or piece.

J. M. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.

S. THOMSON & Co.

ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala.

in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh purchased.

GOODS.

Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in up country Stores, such as

English, Scotch & French Prints, Oil Colors, Curtain Calicoes, &c.

Also a very handsome assortment of

French & English Print, Muslins

Of the latest and best style.

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing.

Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine that point for themselves, believing that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.

June 29, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts, in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the

county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro

man about twenty-three years of

age who calls his name SANCHE,

and says he belongs to Alley Pollard

of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet

ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his

left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward

pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

THE WELL KNOWN HORSE

FOOTVOLE,

WILL stand the Fall Season, one third of his

time at Jacksonville, one third at White

Plains and one third at Esquire Griffiths, at the

reduced price of \$8 the season, \$10 to insure, &

\$4 the single visit. The season to commence the

first of September, and end the last of October.

THOMAS C. RIPLEY.

August 17, 1837.—3t.

CISRO

THE best son of Eclipse, will stand the Fall

season in Jacksonville, and will be left to mares

at \$20 the season, \$40 to insure a mare with foal,

\$15 the single visit.

The season to commence on the first of September

and expire on the first of December. Cisro is

five years old, full fifteen and a half hands high;

a beautiful mahogany or dapple bay, was got by

the American Eclipse, dam by Monser Jensen,

grand dam by Scorus. Gentlemen wishing to

see certificates for pedigree, by calling on Gilbert

Rakes in Jacksonville, may see them well authenticated.

Aug. 17, 1837.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

YELLOW BEDFORD,

WILL stand the present Fall Season, one third

of his time at Benj. Selman's on Cane creek,

one third at Jacksonville, and one third at the stable

of the subscriber, 3 miles north of Jacksonville;

at six dollars the season, ten dollars the insurance;

two dollars and fifty cents the single visit, paid when the service is rendered. It is thought

unnecessary to say any thing further at this time

respecting his pedigree, than that he was sired by

Gen. Wade Hampton's Daredevil, and his dam a

Pacote mare.

JAMES WOOD.

Sept. 7, 1837.—4t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala.

will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb,

Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional

services to the citizens of the above named counties,

and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable

attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may

entrust him with business. He pledges himself, should business be committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—tf.

The State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, in vacation August, 15th, 1837.

THIS day came John Lawson, Administrator of

the estate of Nor-poo-che Yo-ho-lo, a Creek

Indian of the Tallasseechatchy Town, dec'd, and

ings of his hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge, with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to his discomfiture, he resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking conjecture," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Dr. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Moreau, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic

remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed

Certificates, and also to the learned and talented

Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and

Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New

Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons

in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves

upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the

profession, that the Botanic System has a decided

preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes!

and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse,

late professor of the theory and practice of Physic

in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at

the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Ed-

inburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of re-

deeming the Medical world, in arresting the prac-

tice of poisoning the human system, and sending

billions of the race to the regions of death. Dr. Hamil-

ton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numer-

ous poisons that have been used for the cure or al-

leviation of diseases, there are few that possess

more active, and of course more dangerous pow-

ers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils

attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision,

aches and pains in various parts of the body, sud-

den failure of strength, as if just dying, violent

pulsation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a

shaking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings,

nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania,

mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity,

bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death.

"These maladies" continues the doctor, "have

embittered life and rendered existence so intoler-

able, that it is more than probable that many of the

suicides that disgrace our country, from this state

of the nervous system, are produced by the mer-

curial practice.

This view of the influence of Calomel, will ac-

count in part, for the great prevalence of liver

diseases in the Southern & Western States, where

mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr.

Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind.

He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of

Medical Science, consoled himself with the an-

imating prospects of that hope, which he often

proclaimed from his desk, that the day would ar-

rive, when Medical knowledge should have at-

tained to that apex of perfection, that it would be

able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave

not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat,

but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in

the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed

on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man,

some lonely weed trampled under foot, might fur-

nish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the

Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near

the Cross Roads, (Hull & Lewis

Store), and have associated themselves

together in the practice of Medicine, on

the Botanic System, and will treat all cases con-

sulting to their care, to the best of their skill and

ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all

the information in his power. He has been Agent

for the last several years during which he travel-

led and practised some in the States of Tennessee

and South Carolina, and extensively in the States

of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the

last year he practiced in the City of Columbus,

Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas,

from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invalu-

able Remedies, together with his mode of treating

chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated

throughout the State of Georgia; also many valu-

able Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice,

which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic

Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a speci-

men of their success in Practice, a few of the ma-

jor testimonials that are in their possession are

hereunto annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & BUYS will keep constantly on

hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large

Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that sometime in the

month of May, 1836, I was reattacked with what the Regular

Physicians called a "Disease of the Liver,"

which in a few hours, I was in a state of delirium,

through the advice of my neighbours, Dr. Buys

was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I

my business, and I can testify that in 2

months, I recovered from Dr. Buys' treatment,

did in six months, with the same disease, in a

attack, where I was attended by a Regular

Physician.

JOHN STEWART.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

This may certify to all whom it may concern,

that I, my wife, was violently attacked with

Pleurisy, severe pain in her side, very

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# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1837.

NO. 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, THURSDAY  
BY J. F. GRANT.  
No subscription received for less than one year  
in advance; and no subscription discontinued  
until arrears are paid; unless at the option  
of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of  
the year to discontinue, will be considered an en-  
dorsement for the next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the  
first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent  
insertion. Advertisements of more than 12 lines,  
counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to  
number of insertions, will be published until for-  
bidden accordingly.  
Special discount will be made on advertisements  
for six or twelve months.

**NOTICE TO FORWARDERS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully in-  
form their friends and the pub-  
lic, that they have taken the  
"House in East Wetumpka."

and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming &  
and are now prepared to receive and forward  
merchandise to Merchants and Planters in the in-  
terior, and also for the  
**Storage of Cotton.**  
They respectfully ask a share of public patron-  
age, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions  
for the satisfaction.

June 29, 1837.—6m

**BARGAINS.**  
HOEVER wants bargains from this date  
may bring the cash, and get them at the  
lowest price. Peter Pope, Esq., in  
Wetumpka, at new cost and charges.  
Merchants wishing to purchase, can have them  
on short credit with good and sure security.  
J. D. WILLIAMS.  
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will  
show the above until ordered to stop.

**LAND.**  
FOR SALE.  
Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract  
of land containing three hundred and thirty  
acres, lying immediately adjoining White  
Benton County. The land is fertile, well  
cultivated, has forty-five acres cleared and  
fenced. There is also on the place a dwell-  
ing, grist mill and cotton gin. Any per-  
son wishing to purchase, will call on the under-  
signed from whom they can learn the terms, &c.  
JOHN McNEAL.  
July 10, 1837.—1t.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP and posted by Wil-  
liam Coleman, living in Co-  
sa Valley, before P. H. Castle-  
berry, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, three years  
and four months ago, four feet high, appraised  
at \$100, by Gray Sims and Thomas  
J. W. Hooper, Clk. c. c.  
17, 1837.—5c.

**DR. C. J. CLARK,**  
HAVING permanently located him-  
self at Jacksonville, respectfully  
tenders his services in the various bran-  
ches of his profession to the citizens of  
this and the adjoining counties. His office is  
on the west side of the square, at which Col-  
on's Tavern he may always be found,  
when professionally absent.  
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

**LABORERS WANTED.**  
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL  
ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be  
paid, and the Company will make payments ev-  
ery day. The hands will be well fed and  
clothed.  
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line,  
the subscriber.

**D. H. BINGHAM,**  
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.  
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1t.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish  
above, and forward their account to this Of-  
fice for collection.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
Persons are hereby notified, that the es-  
tate of John V. Ingram has been this day re-  
turned insolvent, to the honorable the orphan's  
court of Benton County. All persons having claims  
against them for adjustment according to the  
provisions of the statute in such case provided.  
JOSEPH BROWN,  
Adm'r of John V. Ingram dec'd.  
August 17, 1837.—4t.

**NOTICE.**  
Persons having claims against the Estate  
of James Q. Casey deceased, late of DeKalb  
County, Alabama, are requested to present their  
claims within the time prescribed by law, and  
otherwise they will thereafter be barred. And  
those indebted to the same, are requested to  
make payment.  
NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r.  
Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

**NOTICE.**  
STRAYED from the subscriber  
lately at Syllacogga, about the  
20th August, TWO MULES,  
one a Horse Mule, a bright bay,  
the other a yellow bay Mare Mule, both a  
few years old. Any information will be  
gratefully received by the subscriber.  
JOSHUA ODEN.  
September 7, 1837.—5t.

**NOTICE.**  
PRINTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,  
AT THIS OFFICE.

## NORFOLK, Aug. 12, 4 P. M. DREADFUL RAIL ROAD DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIVES.

In the whole course of our editorial  
labors there has never devolved on us a  
more painful duty than that which now calls  
upon us to announce the terrible and heart-  
rending calamity that befel the train of pas-  
senger cars which went up on the Ports-  
mouth and Roanoke rail road on Friday—  
resulting in the instant death of three of  
the passengers, and the maiming and other-  
wise injuring of thirty others, some of whom  
so badly that it is supposed that they will  
not survive. The first intelligence of this  
disastrous event reached us on Friday after-  
noon by some of the passengers who return-  
ed in the afternoon train to Portsmouth; but  
such was the distress and consternation pre-  
vailing at the moment, that they could as-  
ertain but few particulars, previous to their  
leaving the fatal spot. It appears that the  
cars, when they went up in the morning,  
were unusually full of passengers, male and  
female, the greater portion of whom com-  
posed a party of pleasure from the counties  
of Southampton, Isle of Wight, who had  
come down the previous day, and been on an  
excursion in the Old Dominion, to Old Point  
Comfort, &c., and were returning to their  
homes.

The train having made the usual stop  
at Suffolk, proceeded on as far as Smith's  
Bridge, a mile and a half beyond. Here  
there is a gradual rise in the road, and some-  
what distance beyond the bridge the road  
makes a curve. But before we proceed fur-  
ther, we should state that there was a lum-  
ber train employed on the road in bringing  
down staves, which was expected with a  
heavy load of staves, on its way down, to  
pass the passenger train at one of the turn-  
outs, above Suffolk. The cars with pas-  
sengers having passed Smith's Bridge, was as-  
cending the inclined plane in the road be-  
yond; (though it had not cleared the em-  
bankment, which at that place is the highest  
on the whole line, say 20 to 30 feet), and  
had approached within 95 or 100 yards of  
the curve, when the lumber train suddenly  
appeared in sight, sweeping around the  
curve. The Engineer of the passenger  
train promptly stopped the locomotive, but  
one of the lumber train was either unable,  
(owing to its being on a descent) to stop,  
or did not see the danger in time, for its  
engine drove furiously on against that of  
the passenger train, forcing it back upon  
the first car, which was driven against the  
second, and both were crushed to pieces  
in the dreadful concussion. The greatest  
injury, however, was in the second car, the  
first having been lifted from the rails and  
propelled over it, taking as it were, fore and  
aft, and crushing to death, or horribly maim-  
ing, the passengers who remained in it.  
We must leave it to the imagination of the  
reader to depict the petrifying horrors of  
that awful moment, of the scene which en-  
sued. Many who were young and active,  
leaped from the cars and rolled down the  
embankment, at the hazard of life or limb.  
A gentleman who was seated next to a  
young lady in the fatal No. 2, saw the com-  
ing death, and warned his fellow passengers  
of it—he could do no more—then sprang  
down the embankment. As soon as he was  
upon his feet he looked up—it was all over,  
and he who had sat beside him within the  
passing moment, lay a mangled corpse upon  
the seat he had left!

Yet only three met with instant death.—  
That the number was not greater under  
such perilous circumstances, is indeed won-  
derful. These were Miss Jemima Ely,  
Miss Margaret Roberts, (whose mother was  
in the same car, and so shockingly hurt that  
she is not expected to recover,) and Miss  
McClenny—all interesting young ladies un-  
der 18 years of age, the daughters of re-  
spectable farmers in Isle of Wight county.  
The wounded were all taken to the nearest  
dwellings in the vicinity of the fatal spot.  
Eleven of those who were most danger-  
ously hurt, were borne to Mrs. Goodwin's,  
where four surgeons were in attendance up-  
on them during the remainder of the day,  
setting their broken and dislocated limbs and  
performing such other operations as they re-  
quired. Those who were slightly hurt after  
having their wounds dressed, procured  
private conveyances and continued on to  
their homes.

An inquest, we understand, was held on  
the deceased young ladies, the verdict  
of which was in substance that they  
came to their death in consequence of gross  
negligence on the part of those persons who  
had the charge of the lumber train, who  
were thereupon arrested and put in jail.

## ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

In addition to the unfortunate accident on  
the road, which occurred on Friday, we re-  
gret to add, that on the night of that day the  
cars that left Portsmouth for the relief of  
the wounded by the accident of the morning,  
ran over two men who were walking on the  
road, and killed one, and it is feared mor-  
tally wounded the other.

## Message From the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the First Session of the Twenty-fifth Con- gress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate  
and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating  
the deposits of the public money, and directing  
the employment of State, District and Terri-  
torial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of  
the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use  
of such of them as should at any time refuse to  
redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute  
other banks, provided a sufficient number could  
be obtained to receive the public deposits upon  
the terms and conditions therein prescribed.  
The general and almost simultaneous suspension  
of specie payments by the banks in May last, ren-  
dered the performance of this duty imperative,  
in respect to those which had been selected under  
the act; and made it, at the same time, imprac-  
ticable to employ the requisite number of others,  
upon the prescribed conditions. The specific  
regulations established by Congress for the de-  
posit and safe keeping of the public moneys, having  
thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it  
to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity  
for the exercise of your supervisory powers over  
the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension  
of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments  
before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the  
country, would so far diminish the public revenue,  
that the accruing receipts into the Treasury  
would not, with the reserved five millions, be suf-  
ficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the  
Government, until the usual period for the meet-  
ing of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon  
the States, for a portion of the sums deposited  
with them, was too restricted to enable the De-  
partment to realize a sufficient amount from that  
source. These apprehensions have been justified  
by subsequent results, which render it certain that  
this deficiency will occur, if additional means be  
not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile  
interest, in meeting their engagements, induced  
me to apply to me, previously to the actual sus-  
pension of specie payments, for indulgence upon  
their bonds for duties, and all the relief author-  
ized by law was promptly and cheerfully granted.  
The dependence of the Treasury upon the avail-  
ability of these bonds, to enable it to make the de-  
posits with the States required by law, led me in the  
outset to limit this indulgence to the first of Sep-  
tember, but it has since been extended to the first  
of October, that the matter might be submitted  
to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the  
future, in respect to the October instalment of  
those deposits, requiring the interposition of Con-  
gress.  
A provision of another act, passed about the  
same time, and intended to secure a faithful  
compliance with the obligation of the United States  
to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its  
equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note,  
not convertible on the spot in gold or silver at the  
will of the holder; and the ability of the Govern-  
ment, with millions on deposit, to meet its engage-  
ments in the manner thus required by law, was ren-  
dered very doubtful by the event to which I have  
referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these un-  
expected exigencies could only be made by Con-  
gress; convinced that some of them would be in-  
dispensably necessary to the public service, be-  
fore the regular period of your meeting; and de-  
sirous also to enable you, to exercise, at the ear-  
liest moment, your full constitutional powers for  
the relief of the country, I could not, with prop-  
riety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience  
of assembling at so early a day as the state of the  
popular representation would permit. I am sure  
that I have done but justice to your feelings in be-  
lieving that this inconvenience will be cheerfully  
encountered, in the hope of rendering your meet-  
ing conducive to the good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revolution there  
which we have just passed, much acrimonious  
discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion  
existed, as to its real causes. This was not  
surprising. The operations of credit are so di-  
versified, and the influences which affect them so  
numerous, and often so subtle, that even impar-  
tial and well-informed persons are seldom found  
to agree in respect to them. To inherent diffi-  
culties, were also added other tendencies, which  
were by no means favorable to the discovery of  
truth. It was hardly to be expected, that those  
who disapproved the policy of the Government  
in relation to the currency, would, in the excited  
state of public feeling produced by the occasion,  
fail to attribute to that policy any extensive em-  
barrassment in the monetary affairs of the coun-  
try. The matter thus became connected with the  
passions and conflicts of party; opinions were  
more or less affected by political considerations,  
and differences were prolonged which might other-  
wise have been determined by an appeal to  
facts, by the exercise of reason, or by mutual  
concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection  
on the circumstances of this nature cannot prevent  
a community so intelligent as ours from ultimate-  
ly arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged  
by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state  
my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear  
understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty  
to propose, and of the reasons by which I have  
been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for  
the last three or four years, affords the most con-  
vincing evidence that our present condition is  
chiefly to be attributed to over-action in all the  
departments of business; an over-action deriving,  
perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes,  
but stimulated to its destructive consequences  
by excessive issues of bank paper, and by  
other facilities for the acquisition and enlarge-  
ment of credit. At the commencement of the  
year 1834, the banking capital of the United  
States, including that of the National bank, then  
existing, amounted to about two hundred millions  
of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to  
about ninety-five millions; and the loans and dis-  
counts of the banks to three hundred and twenty-  
four millions. Between that time and the first of  
January, 1836, being the latest period to which  
accurate accounts have been received, our bank-  
ing capital was increased to more than two hun-  
dred and fifty-one millions; our paper circulation  
to more than one hundred and forty millions, and  
the loans and discounts to more than four hundred  
and fifty-seven millions. To this vast increase  
are to be added the many millions of credit, ac-  
quired by means of foreign loans, contracted by

the States and State institutions, and, above all,  
by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign  
dealers to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and  
of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by  
it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, es-  
timated in March last at more than thirty millions of  
dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our  
country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the  
wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and  
a half millions of dollars in unproductive public lands  
in the years 1835 and 1836; whilst, in the preceding  
year the sales amounted to only four and a half mil-  
lions; the creation of debts to an almost countless  
amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities  
and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now  
seen to be greatly disproportionate to their real val-  
ues; the expenditure of immense sums in improve-  
ments which in many cases have been found to be ru-  
inously imprudent; the diversion to other pursuits of  
much of the labor that should have been applied to  
agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure  
of large sums in the importation of grain from Eu-  
rope—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to a  
bout two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in  
the first two quarters of the present year, increased  
to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally,  
without enumerating other injurious results, the rap-  
id growth among all classes, and especially in our great  
commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded, too  
often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike  
to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our  
people.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could  
long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was pre-  
sent to the minds of considerate men before it actual-  
ly came. None, however, had correctly anticipated  
its severity. A concurrence of circumstances, inade-  
quate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and  
calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to ag-  
gravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in con-  
sidering their history. Among these may be men-  
tioned, as most prominent, the great loss of capital sus-  
tained by our commercial emporium in the fire of De-  
cember, 1835—a loss, the effects of which were un-  
derestimated at the time, because postponed for a season  
by the great facilities of credit then existing; the dis-  
turbance of our commercial cities, of the trans-  
fers of the public moneys required by the deposite  
law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the  
foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their  
debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large  
portion of our specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may hereto-  
fore have been to assign to these causes the chief in-  
strumentality in producing the present state of things,  
the developments subsequently made, and the actual  
communications of other commercial countries, must  
as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the  
subject. It has since appeared, that that evil, similar  
to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in  
Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed, through-  
out all the commercial world; and that, in other coun-  
tries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly  
preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries  
of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented ex-  
pansions of the systems of trade. A reference to the  
amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper  
credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks  
and in other ways, during the years 1834, 1835, and  
1836, will show an augmentation of the paper cur-  
rency there, as much disproportionate to the real want  
of funds as in the United States. With the redundancy  
of the paper currency, there arose in that country al-  
so a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the  
whole range of human enterprise. Aid was profusely  
given to projected improvements; large investments  
were made in foreign stocks and loans; credits for  
goods were granted with unbounded liberality to mer-  
chants in foreign countries; and all the means of ac-  
quiring and employing credit were put in active op-  
eration, and extended in their effects to every depart-  
ment of business, and to every quarter of the globe.  
The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the  
extraordinary character of the events which preceded  
it. The commercial community of Great Britain were  
subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors  
in this country were not only suddenly deprived of  
accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for  
payments, which, in the actual posture of things here,  
could only be made through a general pressure, and  
at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for  
sincere enquirers after truth to resist the conviction,  
that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have  
been substantially the same. Two nations, the most  
highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintain-  
ing with each other the closest relations, are sud-  
denly arrested in their career, and plunged into a  
state of embarrassment and distress. In both coun-  
tries we have witnessed the same redundancy of  
paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same  
spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the  
same difficulties and reverses, and, at length, nearly  
the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most ma-  
terial difference between the results in the two coun-  
tries has only been, that with us there has also occur-  
ed an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the  
Federal and State Governments, occasioned by the  
suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great  
Britain and the United States, is substantially the his-  
tory of the revolution in all other commercial coun-  
tries.

The present and visible effects of these circum-  
stances on the operations of the Government, and on the  
industry of the people, are the objects which call for  
your immediate attention.

They are—to regulate by law the safe keeping,  
transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys; to  
designate the funds to be received and paid by the  
Government; to enable the Treasury to meet prompt-  
ly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of in-  
dulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted,  
as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that  
accrued, as in withdrawing it from former deposi-  
taries, and to devise and adopt such further measures,  
within the constitutional competency of Congress, as  
will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to  
promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposit, transfer, and disbursement of the  
revenue, National and State banks have always with  
temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore em-  
ployed; but, although advocates of each system are  
still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the  
last few months have greatly augmented the desire  
long existing among the people in the United States,  
to separate the fiscal operations of the Government  
from those of individuals or corporations.

Again to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent,  
would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemn-  
ly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of  
domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sen-  
timents of a large majority are deliberately fixed, and  
cannot be concurred with those who think they see, in re-  
cent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a  
reason that they should be changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have  
heretofore frequently occurred, without producing a  
such change; and the lessons of experience must  
be forgotten, if we suppose that the present over-  
throw of the credit would have been prevented by the  
existence of a national bank. Propensity to excessive  
issues has ever been the vice of the banking system;  
a vice as prominent in national as in State institutions.  
This propensity is as subservient to the advance-  
ment of private interests in the one, as in the other;  
and those who direct them both, being principally guid-  
ed by the same views, and induced by the same mo-  
tives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance  
of enterprise, by improvidence of credit. How strik-  
ingly is this conclusion sustained by experience? The  
bank of the United States, with the vast powers con-  
ferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent  
former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still  
greater strength it has been said to possess, under its  
present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency,  
to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In  
Great Britain, where it has been seen, the same cause  
has been attended with the same effects, a national  
bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked  
for by the warmest advocates of such an institution  
here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue ex-  
pansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it. Nor  
can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment  
of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at  
present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the coun-  
try, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording  
them. Although advantages of this sort were antici-  
pated when the first Bank of the United States was  
created, they were regarded as an incidental inquiry  
into the character of those operations of trade, towards  
which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of do-  
mestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, op-  
eration, and utility. One class of them consists of  
bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transfer-  
ring actual capital from one part of the country to  
another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property ac-  
tually transmitted. Bills of this description are high-  
ly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve  
all the encouragement which can rightfully be given  
to them. Another class is made up of bills of ex-  
change, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor the  
credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious  
capital, partaking at once of the character of notes  
discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation,  
and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast ex-  
tent in the most objectionable manner. These bills  
have formed, for the last few years, a large por-  
tion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of  
the country, serving as the means of usurious profit,  
and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper  
in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being  
upheld, ought to be discontinued by the Govern-  
ment and the people.

In transferring its funds from place to place, the  
Government is on the same footing with the private  
citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It  
may do so through the medium of bills drawn by it-  
self, or purchased from others; and in these operations  
it may, in a manner, undoubtedly constitutional and  
legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals  
founded on real transactions of trade. The extent  
to which this may be done, and the best means of  
effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration.  
This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the  
Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in  
his report.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that  
the Government should assume the management of  
domestic or foreign exchange. It is not author-  
ized to regulate by law the commerce between the  
States, and to provide a general standard of value,  
or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is  
not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of  
their funds, otherwise than through the facilities af-  
forded by the Post office Department. As justly  
might it be called on to provide for the transportation  
of their merchandise. These are operations of trade.  
They ought to be conducted by those who are in-  
terested in them, in the same manner that the inci-  
dental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered  
by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been  
deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout  
Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges  
are carried on by private houses, often, if not gener-  
ally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they ex-  
tend throughout district sovereignties, and far exceed  
in amount the real exchanges of the United States.  
There is no reason why our own may not be conduc-  
ed in the same manner, with equal cheapness and  
safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it  
were favored by those most deeply interested; and  
few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the  
general welfare of the country, would be promoted  
by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to  
whom it properly belongs. A system founded on  
private interest, enterprise, and competition, without  
the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law,  
would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the in-  
fluence of political agitation, and extend the same ex-  
emption to trade itself, and it would put an end to  
those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and  
oppression, which are the unavoidable results of in-  
terference by the Government, in the proper concerns  
of individuals. All former attempts on the part  
of the Government to carry its legislation in this respect,  
further than was designed by the Constitution, have  
in the end proved injurious, and have served only  
to convince the great body of the people, more and  
more, of the certain dangers of blending private in-  
terests with the operations of public business; and  
there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them  
now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our  
community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct  
opposition to each other. A large portion of them,  
combining great intelligence, activity, and influence,  
are no doubt sincere in their belief that the opera-  
tions of trade ought to be assisted by such a connec-  
tion; they regard a national bank as necessary for  
this purpose, and they are disinclined to every mea-  
sure that does not tend sooner or later, to the estab-  
lishment of such an institution. On the other hand,  
a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcil-  
ably opposed to that measure; they consider such a  
concentration of power dangerous to their liberties;  
and many of them regard it as a violation of the Con-  
stitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless,  
caused much of the embarrassment to which the com-  
mercial transactions of the country have lately been  
exposed. Banking has become a political topic of  
the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the  
conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this  
state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be  
expected. We have seen for nearly half a century,  
that those who advocate a national bank; by whatever  
motives they may be influenced, constitute a portion  
of our community too numerous to allow us the hope  
for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On



The use by the bank, for their own benefit, of money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the commencement of connection. The money received from the people instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, in consequence of this authority, a fund on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected by depositors. The supposed and often exaggerated

those under the direct control of the army and Navy, and might be made entirely self-sufficient by requiring such security forces to exercise self-controlling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks of fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in pay

But, in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favor. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion

It is not proposed to procure the required loan by increased taxation, as are now in the Treasury nine millions the hundred and sixty seven thousand-two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the June-1836, to be deposited with the Treasury on the 1st of October, next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, and applied to defray existing appropriations; and as it is evident that the whole, or the principal part, of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it is most proper that the deposit should be withdrawn. Until the amount can be called for from the Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, and the sum so received.



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that this course may be productive to many of the States. Relying on Congress, which held out to the States the probability of the certainty of the measures with which its retention and interference. That such a condition of affairs has occurred is much to be regretted, and it is not the least among the unfortunate disasters of the times; and it is to devise a fit remedy, if there be any being indispensable to the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive of a principle of justice or expediency, to that object can be avoided. To the sums already deposited, would be more inconvenient, and to burden the country with increased taxes, when there is, in fact, a large surplus, under such circumstances, and hence a new national debt, would be a measure which the American people would not tolerate. The proposed measure would be adequate to all our needs, during the remainder of the year, and the Treasury would be able to meet its obligations, and all that is needed will be that caution in appropriations, which the Government requires, and which the completion of great forwardness of the national undertakings renders consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

Proceeding suggestions, and recommendations, in the belief that their adoption will enable the Executive Department to meet our fiscal concerns with success, their management has been committed to the object and the means proposed are within its constitutional powers. It is not the least among the unfortunate disasters of the times; and it is to devise a fit remedy, if there be any being indispensable to the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive of a principle of justice or expediency, to that object can be avoided. To the sums already deposited, would be more inconvenient, and to burden the country with increased taxes, when there is, in fact, a large surplus, under such circumstances, and hence a new national debt, would be a measure which the American people would not tolerate. The proposed measure would be adequate to all our needs, during the remainder of the year, and the Treasury would be able to meet its obligations, and all that is needed will be that caution in appropriations, which the Government requires, and which the completion of great forwardness of the national undertakings renders consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

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my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country. I had nothing to do but to follow the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the most desirable measure of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you at present longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication, and believing it will not be your wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting, that general information on the state of the Union, which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 4th September, 1837.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, A. A. SEPTEMBER 21, 1837.

The latest intelligence from Florida, brings the report that the Indians were assembling in great numbers near Fort King, & although they expressed nothing but the most friendly intentions, orders had been given to the commanders of posts to be on the alert. It is also stated that an engagement had taken place between Colonel Brown's command and the Indians in West Florida, near Alachua. The engagement lasted about 15 minutes, when the Indians retreated, leaving five of their number dead on the ground. One of Col. Brown's men was killed and four wounded.

The late period in the week at which we received the President's Message, and its great length have scarcely left us time or room for any thing else. Our readers would not of course expect the usual variety in the same paper containing a document of this length, and knowing the anxiety manifested to see it, we have inserted it in the first paper after it was received; satisfied that its importance will amply compensate for all other deficiencies. Even had we space, we should perhaps hesitate from comment, believing that our columns could be better occupied than with comments by us on a document of this character; and that our readers are entirely competent to judge of its merits and form their own conclusions. As might have been anticipated, the enemies of the President are displeased with the message, and affect to discover in it nothing but darkness and disguise; whilst so far as we are enabled to speak, his friends are perfectly satisfied with the correctness of its political doctrines, and the plain, firm and unwavering manner in which they are expressed.

An election was held in the 75th Regt. Ala. M. on the 16th inst. for the purpose of electing a Colonel. Com't for said Regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John P. Lackey. The following is a statement of the votes given at the different precincts, as returned to the Sheriff.

	Wm. Carrith.	J. L. Simmons.	Thos. Burch.	Thos. Ripley.
White Plains,	155	37	40	12
Rabbit Town,	24	3	3	1
Clayton's,	66	3	3	7
Boiling Spring,	31	19	1	3
Cross Roads,	63	87	5	26
Normans,	34	6	0	5
	373	175	57	53

A Baptist Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday the 5th of October next, at the Cumberland Camp Ground near Mr. Harber's, in the bounds of Bethlehem Church. Ministering brethren are invited to attend.

WASHINGTON, GA. Aug. 25.

**Awful Conflagration.**—Last night our flourishing little town was visited by a fire which threatened general destruction. And but for the Providence of God, the whole town must have been completely destroyed; the night being very calm. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock, in a kitchen, on Mr. G. S. Morris' lot, situated near the Public Square, and raged with tremendous violence until near twelve. About thirty buildings were consumed, including Dwellings, Stores, Post Office, one large tavern, (Mr. Alexander's) Stables, Gun-house, &c. Many of our citizens have sustained heavy losses. Very little of the property having been insured.

**THE CASE REVERSED.**—The wool clip is in the hands of the farmers, and the price is very low—attributed by the traffickers to the scarcity of money and the prostration of credit. Now take another staple which is in the hands of the traffickers—the article of flour. It still holds up to speculating prices. The scarcity of money—the prostration of credit—the suspension of the banks, have all occurred, but the price of flour has not fallen. The secret of it is that the traf-

fickers have flour to sell, and want to buy wool. They keep the former up and crowd the latter down. They even then and the producers there, in the community of interest. The former are, in fact, supporting against the Government, the suspension of the banks, their own gains, and extending their power of appropriating other men's earnings to their own use. The suspension of the banks itself is but a link in the chain of operations. They now control the banks and the currency, and they want to control the laws and the Government, also!—Augusta (Me.) Age.

**SPAIN.**—Capture of Don Carlos.—We obtained by the New Orleans Bee, of Tuesday last some important news from Spain, received from Cadiz, via Havanna, of which we give the following brief summary:

Don Carlos, with all his forces and Court, had been captured at Salona, in Catalonia. The Queen's party are in an ecstasy of rejoicing, at the event, and anticipate, of course, a speedy cessation of hostilities. We have received no interesting particulars of the event, only that the battle was a most sanguinary one and the defeated army suffered a great loss.—Mobile Times.

From the New York Express.

We learn from the Portland Argus that Mr. Greeley, who was a short time since imprisoned by the British authorities at Madawaska, has been released in consequence of an application to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. The following is the document ordering his liberation: "Sir—An application having been made to me for the liberation of Ebenezer S. Greeley, I have great pleasure in complying with the request. You will accordingly release Mr. Greeley from all further restraint."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.  
(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lt. Gov.  
The Sheriff, County York.

A true copy, Attest, CHAS. BANNER, Jailor.

The Rutherford (N. C.) Gazette, informs us that serious difficulties are apprehended with the Cherokee Indians in that State, and that several volunteer companies have been organized for the protection of the frontier. The Indians have shown many hostile indications as to the term for their departure from the State.

From the Globe.

GEN. JACKSON'S DICTATION.

The letters from General Jackson to the editor of this paper, recently published, have been the subject of so much calumny and misrepresentation, that we owe it to ourselves to say a word in reference to the motives which actuated us in publishing of them.

They were introduced in an editorial reply to the charge by Judge White, that General Jackson was solicitous to establish "a Bank of the United States, founded upon the monies of the United States, and attached to the Treasury Department." The address containing these charges was published by Judge White simultaneously at Memphis & Knoxville, the two extremes of the State of Tennessee, both a long distance from the residence of General Jackson. The object of publishing it at these extreme points, was to act upon the approaching election, before General Jackson could have time to refute its calumnies and falsehoods. In exhibiting this bugbear of a national bank—it was the object of Judge White to subvert the interests of the Bank of the United States. The editor of this paper felt it due to General Jackson's fame that his letters should be published, to disabuse the public mind from the falsehoods of Judge White. No other motive could have called for these letters from their privacy. No man can read them without being convinced that General Jackson is opposed to a national bank of any and every description, and that the charges of Judge White are utterly false and calumnious.

We trust our Democratic contemporaries will do us the justice to republish the above statement.

DREADFUL MONOMANIA.—A married woman, living at Maslar near Pau, soon after the birth of a daughter, showed strong symptoms of the monomania of infanticide, and frequently threatened to murder her child.

She was, however, restrained from committing the dreadful act by her aunt, who resided in the family, and had great influence over the unfortunate lunatic. At 9 years of age the child was remarked for her beauty. Unhappily, a short time since, the aunt died; and on the day after her death the mother perpetrated her insane purpose, by destroying the child in the following manner: she tied her to the foot of a bed, and inflicted upon her several gashes with a knife. The poor victim made great resistance, as her hands and arms were covered with gashes. When the father returned, and inquired for his daughter, the mother calmly replied, "She is in heaven!"

We understand (says the N. Y. American), that a meeting of the Banks in this city, was held a day or two since, when a committee was appointed to correspond with the banks of other cities, to take into con-

sideration the expediency of fixing a time and place for holding a convention for the purpose of making arrangements to resume specie payments.

**MARY CHILTON.**—An elegant barque recently built at Duxbury, is now lying in our harbor, called the *Mary Chilton*, in honor of the first woman who landed at Plymouth in 1620, from ship May-Flower. How far, how very far was it from the thought of the gentle dame, when her foot touched the shore, that event would be remembered and commemorated two hundred years afterwards, and her name be written and printed ten thousand times, and a noble barque become her cenotaph when the place of her rest was known no longer.—Boston Transcript.

From the Western Presbyterian Herald.

OLD AGE.

It is a subject well worth considering, why the mental faculties of some persons fail so much sooner than those of others. While in some we see an early dotage, we see others who retain their vigor of mind to extreme age. Now, I believe that this difference is to be traced, principally, to the different habits of the persons. The mind, as well as the body, to be kept in energy, must be kept in action. But most men begin to relax their mental labors at about the age of fifty—some much sooner. We need not wonder, then, to hear so many about that age, if not earlier, complain of the failure of memory. But we seldom see those who keep up the habits of intellectual activity discover any failure of the memory, or of their other faculties, at any age—unless when the body is greatly disordered by disease. Many of the giants of literature have written their best works in old age; among whom may be mentioned Milton, Burke and Johnson—Franklin, at 80, displayed all his original vigor of mind—and so, I doubt not, does our great Lexicographer, Noah Webster, now. I spent some time with him, when he was about 70, and saw no marks of mental or bodily decrepitude—for he then retained all those habits of industry, which have made him one of the most learned men of our age, and the author of the best Dictionary in the English language. He might then have said with Solon—"Learning something daily, I grow old." But a person of a mind naturally as strong as Sir Isaac Newton's may, by mental inaction, become unable to solve a common question in arithmetic. Dean Swift is a melancholy instance of mental imbecility, brought on by mental inaction. He gave over those habits of industry which had raised him to eminence at an early period—for, from some whim, he would use spectacles—he sank into mental indolence, and died "a driveller and a show!" So the ancient Athleta, when they, by a severe course of discipline, had gained the prize they sought, often gave over exertion, grew fat and sluggish, and died!—Swift's conduct was similar to theirs. He knew that nothing but labor would raise him to the eminence he sought; this he therefore underwent; but when he had gained the object of his ambition he gave over his habits of industry, and sunk into mental imbecility. Many others act in a similar manner, and then blame their age! It seems to me that there is no period of life in which a man of learning can employ his time to the same advantage as in old age; for intellectual treasures are like other treasures, the more we have, the easier we gain. And besides, he then has the knowledge obtained by experience—the most important, and the most practical of all knowledge. Homer represents his aged Nestor as "wise from time and narrative, with age." The mind is not like the body, worn out with age. It does not become blood less and ossify—it is a spiritual substance, and is destined to flourish in immortal youth.

RUTHERFORD, (N. C.) Aug. 9.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

We understand that difficulties are apprehended with the Cherokee Indians in this State. Those Indians have heretofore been entirely pacific; but the time is now drawing near for their departure to the far West. They express great dissatisfaction, and declare they will not remove. We are informed that they have had several Dances and Ball Plays recently, which, the Whites amongst them consider as indications of contemplated hostilities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.

More News from Spain.—By the steam ship Cuba, from Havana. Dates from Cadiz to 2d July.

By a letter direct from Cadiz, furnished us by Mr. Wm Cidd, of the Merchants' Exchange, it is asserted that the Commercial treaty between England and Spain of which there has been so much talk, has at last been ratified; nevertheless, the British Cabinet endeavors to keep it a secret, as regards France, whose interest by it is greatly affected.

The statement that Don Carlos was made a prisoner &c. is all unfounded. It appears, beyond doubt, that one of the principal reasons Don Carlos has for going into Catalonia, is that of placing himself in a position of being able to receive the assistance promised to him by Sardinia and Italy. The British Cabinet has conceived the same

idea, and it is believed that should it prove that the Cabinet of Turin, upon which the greatest suspicion rests should pass arms, ammunition, or money to Don Carlos, England would intervene in the affairs of Spain, more efficaciously than heretofore. It is asserted that Lord Palmerston has positively declared himself upon this point.—*Advertiser*.

FACTORY YARN.

THE undersigned has just received on consignment from the manufacturing Company, Athens Georgia, a quantity of Spun Cotton from No. 5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of stout shirting, which will be sold for cash on commission at reduced prices.

J. FORNEY.

Sept. 21, 1837.—tf.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm. J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper offer their services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions; and assure those who may favor them with their business, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. WILSON & CO.

Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE officers and privates of the Battalion of Cavalry called the Benton Rangers will attend in the town of Jacksonville on the second Tuesday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for inspection and military exercise armed and equipped according to law. Caps can be procured at Wm. Arnold's store in Jacksonville—on the same day an election will be held for captain of the 2d company to fill the vacancy of S. P. Hollingsworth removed, and a Lieutenant for the 1st company to fill a vacancy of P. H. Statom deceased.

By order of WM. ARNOLD,

Lieutenant Col. Comd't.

JOSIAH HOUSTON,

Adj't.

WHITE, HAGER & CO.,

ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing Presses with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per lb. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER.

June 21, 1837.

China Ware.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware, which I wish to sell VERY CHEAP, by the parcel, sett or piece.

J. M. MITCHELL.

Sept. 4th, 1837.—3t.

Widow's Sale of Town Lots.

WILL be sold in the town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Alabama, on Monday the 30th day of October next, the unsold lots in said Town; terms as follows: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one fourth in two years; the purchaser failing to pay either instalment within three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the lot and all that may be paid thereon. Wedowee is situated in a well watered healthy country, and many of the lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town, some beautiful situations for private families. There is also at this time an excellent saw mill within a small distance in complete operation. Persons wishing to obtain healthy and pleasant situations will do well to attend, as Wedowee is probably as beautiful a situation as any village in the upper country; sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

By order of the commissioners court of said county.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.

Sept. 1, 1837.—3t.

The Jacksonville Republican will please publish the above until day of sale and forward their account to Jefferson Falkner.

State of Alabama, St. Clair Co.

Special Orphan's Court,

July 22d, 1837.

A Special Orphan's Court, began and held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, in and for St. Clair County, on the 22nd day of July, 1837—Present his Honor James Rogan, Presiding Judge. This day came into Court Amos Roland, Adm'r. of the Estate of Andrew Smith, dec. and filed his Accounts and Vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested, to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court, at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have why said final settlement should not be made, and his accounts and vouchers be allowed and recorded.

Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Cl'k.

Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms to them, than usual in other trades.

Notice.

THE fall Session of the Jacksonville male Academy will commence on the first Monday of September.

August 31, 1837.—2t.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH FEATHERS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH.

AT THIS OFFICE.



## POETRY.

From the Lincoln Republican.  
LINES WRITTEN ON THE ROAN MOUNTAIN IN YANCEY  
COUNTY, BY A CITIZEN OF YANCEY.

Some love the bowers of myrtle gay,  
And some the dowerly mead;  
And others love soft music's lay,  
And the mazy dance to lead.

But the Roan, the Roan, the lofty Roan,  
The top of the Roan for me!

Some love the crowded gay saloon,  
Mid beauty's flashing eyes;  
And some a night when the silvery moon  
Glides brightly through the skies.

But the Roan, the Roan, the lofty Roan,  
The top of the Roan for me!

Some love the ocean wave to ride,  
And some the warlike throng;  
And some to wander by the streamlet's side,  
While the birds pour forth their song.

But the Roan, the Roan, the lofty Roan,  
The top of the Roan for me!

There midst the drifts of the purest snow,  
The flowers of summer bloom;  
And on the chilly blasts which o'er them blow,  
Is spent their rich perfume.

On the Roan, the Roan, the lofty Roan,  
On the top of the Roan for me!

Then far above the pure, pure air,  
With the clouds beneath my feet,  
To the whizzing wind my brow I bare,  
As it courses along so fleet.

On the Roan, the Roan, the lofty Roan,  
Oh, the top of the Roan for me!

Then far below in the clouds dark womb,  
The electric torrents roll,  
And the awful notes of the thunders boom  
From the zenith to the pole.

On the Roan, the Roan, the lofty Roan,  
Oh, the top of the Roan for me!

Then thought wild and free as the air unobscured  
From its fountain gushes forth,  
The lower earth for a time disclaimed  
Proclaiming its mountain birth.

On the Roan, the Roan, the lofty Roan,  
Oh, the top of the Roan for me!

Aug. 5, 1837.

## SHE IS THINE.

She is thine—the word is spoken,  
Hand to hand, and heart to heart,  
Though all other ties be broken,  
Time these bonds shall never part.

Thou hast taken her in gladness,  
From the altar's holy shrine;  
Oh! remember, in her sadness,  
She is thine, and only thine.

In so fair a temple never  
Aught of all can hope or come,  
Good will strive, and striving ever,  
Make so pure a shrine its home.

Each other's love possessing,  
Say that care should cloud thy brow,  
She will be to thee a blessing,  
And a shield to her be thou.

[From the New York Mirror.]

## THE BURNING SHIP.

OR THE SIGNAL GUNS AT SEA.

I remember an occurrence connected with one of the voyages which I made across the Atlantic, which exhibited, by a fearful example, how potent an ally the imagination may become to the conscience in its persecution of the guilty.

Late in the summer of 18—, I happened to be in the southern part of the United States, when some affairs of importance required my speedy appearance in Italy. The delay which would have occurred by coming to New York to embark, & the inconvenience of travelling by land at that season, induced me to engage a passage at once in a vessel which was about to sail from Charleston, laden with cotton for Marseilles. The ship was commanded by Captain S. who was also owner of the cargo.

Without any note-worthy occurrence we had arrived within a few days' sail of the coast of Spain, when we spoke a ship which had just come from Marseilles; the vessels exchanged the latest news of their respective countries, and went on again in their several courses. When the French galleys were opened within our ship, our captain read with unexpected delight that so small was the supply of cotton in the market, and so strong the demand for it, that the next vessel which arrived with a freight of it, might demand almost any price which the avarice of the owner should dictate. The wind that had been for some days setting a little towards the south, was at this time getting round to the east, and promised to bring us without delay directly to the Mediterranean. The captain perceived that, by availing himself to the utmost of this freshening breeze, he might pretty certainly realize a splendid fortune; a consideration which he having for years struggled with little success in the pursuit of wealth, filled him with the most enthusiastic joy. Every sail was expanded to the wind, and we advanced with the greatest rapidity.

On the following morning a light was described to the west, apparently directly in the course which we were making; as we proceeded briskly, it fell considerably to the south of us, and we perceived that it was a ship on fire. The light increased every moment and the signal guns fell upon our ear with distressing rapidity. The captain was at this time pacing the deck, as he had done almost constantly since the intelligence had reached him from the passing vessel; for the restlessness of expectation scarcely allowed him to repose for a moment. His eye was directed resolutely toward the north; and though the light now glared unsupportable, and the frequent shouts could not be unheard, and the commotion and exclamations of the passengers could not be unnoticed—his glance never fell upon the object which engrossed all others.

After a few moments of intense wonder and excitement among the passengers and crew at the silence of the captain, the steersman called to him and asked if he should not turn out to the distressed vessel; but the other rudely ordered him to attend to his concerns. A little while after, at the solicitation of the whole company on board, I went up to the captain and said to him that I deemed it my duty to inform him that the universal desire of his crew was that relief should be given to the burning ship. He replied with agitation that the vessel could not be saved, and that he should only lose the wind; and immediately went down to the cabin and locked the door. He was a kind hearted man by nature, and on ordinary occasions few would have taken greater trouble to benefit a fellow being. But the prospects of riches were too much for his virtue; the hope of greater gain devoured all the better feelings of his nature, and made his heart as hard as a stone. If

his mother had shrieked from the flames, I do not believe he would have turned from his course.

The crew in this condition of things, had nothing to do but to lament the master's cruelty, and to submit to it. They watched the fiery mass, conscious that a large portion of their brethren was perishing within their sight, who, by their efforts, might probably be saved. It was not for several hours that the captain appeared again upon the deck, and from his appearance then I imagine that the conflict during his solitude must have been severe and trying. I stood near him, as he came up. His face had a rigid yet anxious look, the countenance of a man who braved, yet feared some shock. His back was turned to the quarter from which we came, and in that position he addressed to me calmly some indifferent observations. While the conversation went on, the east frequent and hurried glances to the south and east till his eyes had swept the whole horizon, and he had satisfied himself that the ship was no longer in view, he then turned fully around, and with an affected gaiety, but a real uneasiness which was apparent in the random character of his remarks, drew out his glass, and having satisfied his fears, at length recovered his composure.

When we reached our destination, I found a ship just preparing to sail for Florence, and I took my passage, leaving the captain to dispose of his cargo at his pleasure. About eight months after this, when I had almost forgotten the occurrence, I was sitting in a private parlour of a London hotel, when a letter was put into my hands from Captain S. It stated that the writer, who was in the city, had heard of my arrival, and would esteem it a very great kindness if I should visit him at my earliest leisure, as my coming would be of the utmost importance to himself and others; his servant it added, waited to show me the way. I immediately set out to comply with the request.

Upon entering the room I was shocked at the change which had taken place in his appearance. He was thin, pale, and haggard, with a wildness of the eye that almost indicated that his reason was unsettled. He testified much joy at seeing me, and desired me to be seated, began his communication.

"I have taken the liberty," said he, "of desiring your company at this time, because you are the only person in London to whom I can venture to make application; and I am going to lay upon you a communication to which I am sure you will not object. The circumstances of our voyage to Marseilles will occur to your mind without my repeating them. I sold my cargo on the most advantageous terms; was rendered at once a rich man. The possession of wealth was new to me, and its enjoyment added, in my case, to its usual gratification, the charm of novelty. In the capital of Paris I spent many weeks of the highest pleasure, until one day on entering a cafe I took up a gazette, and my mind fell upon an account of the awful burning of H. B. M. ship. The announcement fell upon me like the bolt of heaven. My heart beat and my frame shivered; but I read every word of the article. The vessel which I had passed the day before had seen the light from a great distance and immediately put back to render assistance, but arrived too late to rescue more than two of the crew. They reported that a vessel passed to the north of them within half an hour's sail, but paid no regard to the repeated signals; upon the commander of that ship, the article concluded, must rest the loss of 200 persons.

"My peace of mind was gone forever. My ingenuity could devise no sophistry which suggested comfort. Wherever I went; that day, I was haunted by remorse. I retired to bed that I might forget in sleep the tortures of the day; but a terrific dream brought before my mind the whole scene of the conflagration, with the roar of the signal guns. I awoke with horror. Three on the same night did I compose myself to sleep, and thrice was I awakened by the repetition of the dream. For many hours on the succeeding day, my spirits were shockingly depressed; but the gay company which I frequented gradually restored me to serenity and by night I was tolerably composed. But the evening again brought terror; the same visions rushed upon my mind and racked it to agony, whenever I fell into a slumber. Perceiving that if I yielded to this band of tormentors I should quickly be maddened by suffering; I resolved to struggle with remorse, and to harden my heart against conscience. I succeeded always when awake, in mastering the emotion, but no power on earth could shield me from the torments of sleep. Imagining at length that the prostrate position of my bed might be one cause of the vividness of my dreams, I took the resolution of sleeping upright in a chair, while my servant watched by me. But no sooner did my head drop upon my breast, in incipient slumber, than the fire again tormented my brain—the booming guns again rang upon my in-ward ear. I sought all diversions; I wandered over Europe, seeking to relieve myself from the domination of this fantasy by perpetual change of sights and succession of sounds; but in vain. Daily the horrid picture more and more enslaved my imagination, until at length even in waking, while my eye rested on vacancy, a burning ship was painted in the air, and with my waking ears I heard the eternal guns. The horrors have absorbed my being. I am separated by a circle of fire from the world; I breathe the stifling air of hell. Even now, I see nothing but the wide sea, and the incessant flame upon it; I hear now the agonizing boom boom!"

The unfortunate man paused for a moment, and upon human face never saw such anguish. He resumed, in a few moments, his account.

"This must soon end. The purpose for which I have sent for you is briefly this. The whole sum of money which I gained by my ship's cargo is in the bank of England. I shall order it in my will that every cent of it shall obey your disposal. I wish you to discover the families of those who perished in the vessel; you will learn their names by inquiring at the admiralty. Distribute to them every cent of this money. You will not deny the last request of a dying man; promise me that you will faithfully perform my wish."

"I gave him the promise which he desired, and I left him. That night Captain S. took poison. (From the Pensacola Gazette, of the 19th inst.) On Tuesday last arrived here the French brig of War, *Laperouse*, of 20 guns. She exchanged salutes with *Constellation* Frigate, and her officers on Wednesday night, attended a splendid Ball, given on board the Frigate by Com. Dallas. This visit to our harbour, is made in order to land the celebrated Muenier, who it will be remembered attempted the life of Louis Philip, in April last. After his conviction, his sentence of death was commuted to perpetual banishment, and he chose the United States as his place of banishment. It may seem strange to those who have not kept up with the current of events, that the French govern-

ment should have sent here a culprit—a convicted assassin, in a government vessel of war. The fact is to be accounted for however, in this way. A late number of Niles' Register states that all the captains of American vessels in France, refused to receive Muenier as a passenger. It became necessary therefore, for the French government to send him away or permit him to remain.

This individual left here for New Orleans on Wednesday last, in the steamboat *Champion*. A good deal of excitement to exist in New Orleans on the subject of his coming there, in anticipation of which, there have, we understand, been one or two public meetings; thus giving to the persons and character of Mr. Muenier a degree of consequence to which he had probably never expected to attain.

It is our pride and boast that ours is a government of laws, and they who would exclude even the regicide, from the rights of hospitality here, should remember that the power which must be evoked for the purpose, may, the next hour be, turned against their own lives. There is no law but mob-law, which does not welcome to our shores, all who may choose to make this country their abiding place. What most excited the clemency of Louis Philip in behalf of Muenier, was his sincere repentance of the crime which he had meditated. He comes here then, a trembling penitent, desirous, by a well spent life, to atone for his crime. We trust that our fellow citizens of New Orleans will find some more profitable, more dignified, and more charitable occupation for their time, than holding public meetings to prevent his coming there.

**THE CROPS.**—Mississippi will probably reap the richest harvest from her soil this year that she has ever enjoyed. The corn and cotton crops are in the most flourishing condition. Some farmers, we understand, have already endeavored to engage their corn crops at 50 cents per bushel. This season will relieve Mississippi of all her difficulties. She will be enabled to pay very dollar she owes; with the present crop. Although so much has been said of the pecuniary embarrassments of Mississippi, she will probably be the first State that will free herself from the pressure.

[Clinton Gazette.]

**Tight.**—In the good old blue-law times in Connecticut, the girls were in the habit of tying their hair so tight on the back of their heads, that it entirely prevented them from shutting their eyes or mouths, even if they ever felt inclined so to do. The consequence was that their lovers were compelled to untie the string before they could kiss them.

**Tighter.**—We were informed last summer in Philadelphia, that some of the ladies in that city were in the habit of hooking their frocks so tight behind, that they were obliged to loosen them before they could sneeze, or run the risk of breaking off lots of hooks and eyes!

**Tightest.**—A Boston paper mentions an instance of a dandy there who strapped his pantaloons down over his boots so tight that when he raised his foot to step he could not get it down again, but was obliged to stand on one leg like a goose, until the strap was taken off.

## FACTORY YARN.

THE undersigned has just received on consignment from the manufacturing Company, Athens Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton from No. 5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of stout shirting, which will be sold for cash on Commission at reduced prices.

J. FORNEY.

Sept. 21, 1837.—tf.

## BATTALION ORDERS.

THE officers and privates of the Battalion of Cavalry called the Benton Rangers will attend in the town of Jacksonville on the second Tuesday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for inspection and military exercise armed and equipped according to law. Caps can be procured at Wm. Arnold's store in Jacksonville—on the same day an election will be held for captain of the 2d company to fill the vacancy of S. P. Hollingsworth removed, and a Lieutenant for the 1st company to fill a vacancy of P. H. Statton deceased.

By order of WM. ARNOLD,

Lieutenant Col. Comd.

JOSIAH HOUSTON,

Adj't.

## State of Alabama, St. Clair Co.

Special Orphan's Court,  
July 22d, 1837.

A Special Orphan's Court, began and held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, in and for St. Clair County, on the 22nd day of July, 1837—Present his Honor James Rogan, Presiding Judge. This day came into Court Amos Roland, Adm'r. of the Estate of Andrew Smith, dec. and filed his Accounts and Vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested, to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court, at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have why said final settlement should not be made; and his accounts and vouchers be allowed and recorded.

Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Cl'k.

Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

## APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms to them, than usual in other trades.

## Widow's Sale of Town Lots.

WILL be sold in the town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Alabama, on On Monday the 30th day of October next, the unsold lots in said Town, terms as follows: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one fourth in two years; the purchaser failing to pay either instalment within three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the lot and all that may be paid thereon. Wedowee is situated in a well-watered, healthy country, and many of the lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town, some beautiful situations for private families. There is also at this time an excellent saw mill within a small distance in complete operation. Persons wishing to obtain healthy and pleasant situations will do well to attend, as Wedowee is probably as beautiful a situation as any village in the upper country; sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

By order of the commissioners court of said county.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Cl'k.

Sept. 1, 1837.—St.  
The Jacksonville Republican will please publish the above until day of sale and forward their account to Jefferson Falkner.

## WARE-HOUSE

AND

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-house, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm. J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper offer their services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE OF COTTON AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions; and assure those who may favor them with their business, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. WILSON &amp; CO.

Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

## Manual Labor Institute

OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

THE collegiate year of this Institution closed on Wednesday, the 12th inst.—During the last two days, the Board of Trustees were present at the Examination, and much gratified by the proofs of diligence and proficiency afforded by the several classes. Many of the Students in the Languages and some in pure Mathematics, exhibited a degree of accuracy, creditable to themselves, and equally so to their instructors. But on no one thing, have the Trustees found so much to give pleasure and encouragement, as in the uniform, good order, which has prevailed throughout the Session, and in the decorous, sober and unobtrusive deportment so generally characteristic of the Students. The board feel greatly encouraged, notwithstanding the times, to prosecute, with steadiness and energy, the building up of an Institution, which the experience of two years, leads them to regard as an important auxiliary for the diffusion of learning and sound morality, throughout the State, the wealth and population of which so rapidly increase.

The friends of learning will be gratified to know that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS have been subscribed for its permanent endowment. Additional funds will be requisite; but, on the liberality of an enlightened public, and their just appreciation of the importance of the object, the Trustees will confidently rely for all that aid necessary to carry their plans into the fullest execution.

Of the early subscribers, between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars have been paid, and about that sum expended for lands and buildings. The Board cannot be induced to believe, that, with intelligent there exists a doubt as to the faithful appropriation of every dollar, for the public good; they must, therefore, indulge the hope, and would urge their earnest request, that all the subscribers avail themselves earliest opportunity to settle, by cash, or note, with our Trustees, or General Agent. Until this be effected, it will be impossible for the Board of Trustees to carry out their design, for securing liberal education on terms available by all.

The library of this Institution is yet small. To increase it, contributions have been made by some of the Eastern cities, and additional contributions from any quarter will be thankfully received.

Much of the Apparatus is now here, and the remainder is expected in October or November next. It has been prepared in the finest style, by the best of London artists, and will be found equal to any thing of the kind in our country.

The Board have abolished the former system of labor, and have substituted that of HORTICULTURE AND MECHANICAL ARTS.—Those students who pursue the former will pay for Board, Fuel, &c. \$10 per month. Those who prefer to work will pay \$12 50. Tuition in the Preparatory Department \$35 per annum. In the College \$40—payable, half yearly in advance. The prices of board and tuition will be reduced, so soon as the state of the country, and the condition of the College funds will permit.

The Stewards Hall has been discontinued; and the Executive Committee, and the senior Professor stand pledged to secure to the students comfortable accommodations.

It has been the undeviating purpose of the Trustees to assign Professorships to gentlemen of high literary attainments and unquestionable moral worth. In the prosecution of this purpose, they have unanimously elected HEAVY TUTWILER, A. M. to the Professorship of pure and mixed Mathematics. This gentleman is extensively and favorably known as an able instructor, and as universally esteemed by all intelligent and good men. Professor WALLIS, who had been elected to a former meeting, was again unanimously requested to accept the Professorship of Physical sciences. This for reasons satisfactory to Board, he declined, but has kindly promised to attend this Institution next winter, and remain long enough to give one complete course of Chemical lectures.

With the instructors now in office, the Trustees and the public have been highly pleased, and cannot but regard their past zeal and fidelity as a pledge of future success.

The observation of a few years has induced the Board to abandon the plan of having a President. Every officer will be responsible for the success of his appropriate department; and the Faculty, collectively, and for the government and good order of the whole. On this plan, the University of Virginia is known to have done well.

The next session will commence on the first Monday of October.

By order of the Board;

R. NALL, Secretary.

## NOTICE.

## S. THOMSON &amp; CO.

ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, in the two story building, formerly occupied by HOKE & ABBERNATHY, an assortment of fresh purchased

## GOODS.

Including a general variety of such Goods generally kept in up country Stores, such as English, Scotch & French

Oil Colors, Curtain Cottons

Also a very handsome assortment of

French & English Prints

Of the latest and best style

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT

Ready Made Cloths

Of the latest style, including a great variety of

Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

With a great variety of other articles to mention

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices; Lower than they believe than has been offered in the country, but as friends and the public generally to call and line that point for themselves, believing shall be able to give general satisfaction, who may be so kind as to favor us with patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T.

June 29, 1837.—tf.

## WILLIAM H. ESTLIN

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tending to all professional services to the public. He will attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with promptness.

His office is in Jacksonville.

## MATTHEW J. TURNER

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ga. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Cherokee, and Benton. He tending his services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approval of all who may entrust him with business. He pledges his business committed to his management, promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—4f.

## THE WELL KNOWN HOME

## ROANOKE

WILL stand the Fall Session, on time at Jacksonville, on the first of September, and one third at Esquire Griffin, reduced price of \$8 the season, \$10 to \$14 the single visit. The season to commence first of September, and end the last of October.

August 17, 1837.—5f.

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

## YELLOW BEDFORD

WILL stand the present Fall Session, on time at Jacksonville, on the first of September, and one third at Esquire Griffin, reduced price of \$8 the season, \$10 to \$14 the single visit. The season to commence first of September, and end the last of October.

Sept. 7, 1837.—4f.

## China Ware

I would respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware, which will be sold VERY CHEAP, by the piece or piece.

J. M. MITCHELL

Sept. 4th, 1837.—3f.

## NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in the county of Walker, Georgia, a negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name Alton, and says he belongs to Alton, of Autauga County, Alabama—about ten inches high, dark complexion, a white eye.—The owner is requested to send word pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

## Notice.

THE fall Session of the Jacksonville Academy will commence on the first of September.

August 31, 1837.—2f.

## WHITE, HAGER &amp; CO.

ARE Agents for the Smith and Ruggles Presses, with which they can furnish customers at manufacturers' prices, and can also furnish short notice. Old type changed for new at nine cents per line.

17 Newspaper Proprietors who will be above three insertions, will be entitled to dollars in such articles as they may desire our specimen.

E. WHITE &amp; HAGER

June 21, 1837.

## BLANKS

Of every description neatly cut, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

Officers in the adjoining city can be furnished with such as they use, upon the short notice, & on reasonable terms.

## JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH SPEED, ACCURACY, AND AT THIS OFFICE

AT THIS OFFICE

For sa



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1837.

NO. 37.

AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.  
In advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription discontinued until payment is received. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an extension.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
For 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and so on. Advertisements are paid, unless at the option of the advertiser, will be published until ordered to discontinue.

**ON & FORWARDING.**  
**HOUSE.**

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the **House in East Wetumpka**, lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward to Merchants and Planters in the interior for the **Storage of Cotton**. They respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and will spare no exertions to give satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.  
WM. MILLER.  
Liberal advances made on Cotton, or on Merchandise on Consignment. June 29, 1837.—6m

**BARGAINS.**

EVER wants bargains from this date, bring the cash, and get them at the store occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. He is wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good andersers. J. D. WILLIAMS.  
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.  
papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be above until ordered to stop.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Mountain County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and in crop. There is also on the place a dwelling, a mill, and a cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, whom they can learn the terms, &c. JOHN M. NEAL.  
1837.—tf.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**ST. CLAIR COUNTY.**

TAKEN UP and posted by William Coleman, living in Coosa Valley, before P. H. Castleberry, Esq., a Sorrel, filly, three years old, blaze face, four feet high—appraised at \$250, by Gray Sims and Thomas J. Hooper, Clk. C. C.  
1837.—3t.

**DR. C. J. CLARK.**

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of and the adjoining counties. His office is on the east side of the square, at which or Col. Worth's Tavern he may always be found, when professionally absent.  
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

**LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.**  
The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed.

JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,  
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.  
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish above, and forward their account to this Office.

**Administrator's Notice.**

Persons are hereby notified, that the estate of John V. Ingram has been this day assigned to the honorable the orphan's court of Benton County. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them for adjustment according to the provisions of the statute in such case provided.

JOSEPH BROWN,  
Adm'r. of John V. Ingram dec'd.  
August 17, 1837.—4t.

**NOTICE.**

Persons having claims against the Estate of James Q. Casey, deceased, late of DeKalb County, Alabama, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, duress, or they will thereafter be barred. And those indebted to the same, are requested to pay.

NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r.  
Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

**NOTICE.**

STRAYED from the subscriber living at Sylacauga, about the 20th August, TWO COWS, one a Horse Mule, a bright Bay, the other a yellow Bay Mare Mule, both three years old. Any information will be fully rewarded to the subscriber.

JOSHUA ODEN.  
September 7, 1837.—St.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
For sale at this Office.

From Washington Irving's Astoria.

**ROCKY MOUNTAINS.**

For the two following days the travellers pursued a westerly course for thirty-four miles, along a ridge of country dividing the tributary waters of the Missouri and Yellowstone. As landmarks they guided themselves by the summits of the far distant mountains, which they supposed to belong to the Big Horn chain. They were gradually rising into a higher temperature, for the weather was cold for the season, with a sharp frost in the night, and ice of an eighth of an inch in thickness.

On the twenty-second of August, early in the day, they came upon the trail of a numerous band. Rose and the other hunters examined the foot-prints with great attention, and determined it to be the trail of a party of Crows, returning from an annual trading visit to the Mandans. As this trail afforded a more commodious travelling, they immediately struck into it, and followed it for two days. It led then over rough hills, and through broken gullies, during which time they suffered great fatigue from the ruggedness of the country. The weather, too, which had recently been frosty, was now oppressively warm, and there was great scarcity of water, inasmuch that a valuable dog belonging to McKenzie died of thirst.

At one time they had twenty-five miles of painful travel, without a drop of water, until they arrived at a small running stream. Here they eagerly slaked their thirst; but this being allayed, the calls of hunger became equally importunate. Ever since they had got among these barren and arid hills, where there was a deficiency of grass, they had met with no buffaloes; those animals keeping in the grassy meadows near the streams. They were obliged, therefore, to have recourse to their corn meal, which they reserved for such emergencies. Some, however, were lucky enough to kill a wolf, which they cooked for supper, and pronounced excellent food.

The next morning they resumed their way, faring, hungry and jaded, and had a dogged march of eighteen miles among the same kind of hills. At length they emerged upon a stream of clear water, one of the forks of Powder river, and to their great joy beheld once more wide grassy meadows stocked with herds of buffalo. For several days they kept about the banks of this river, ascending it about eighteen miles. It was a hunter's paradise; the buffaloes were in such abundance that they were enabled to kill as many as they pleased, and to jerk a sufficient supply of meat for several days' journeying. Here, then, they revelled and reposed after their hungry and weary travel, hunting and feasting, and reclining upon the grass. Their quiet, however, was a little marred by coming upon traces of Indians, who they concluded, must be Crows; they were therefore obliged to keep a more vigilant watch than ever upon their horses. For several days they had been directing their march towards the lofty described by Mr. Hunt and Mr. McKenzie, on the 17th of August, the height of which rendered it a land-mark over a vast extent of country. At first it had appeared to me solitary and detached; but as they advanced towards it, it proved to be the principal summit of a chain of mountains. Day by day it varied in form, or rather its lower peaks, and the summit of others of the chain emerged above the clear horizon, and finally the inferior line of hills which connected most of them rose to view. So far, however, are objects discernible in the pure atmosphere of these elevated plains, that, from the place where they first descried the main mountain, they had to travel a hundred and fifty miles before they reached its base. Here they encamped, on the 30th of August, having come nearly 400 miles since leaving the Arickara village.

The mountain which now towered above them was one of the Big Horn chain bordered by a river of the same name and extending for a long distance rather east of north, and west of south. It was a part of the great system of granite mountains which forms one of the most important and striking features of North America, stretching parallel to the coast of the Pacific from the Isthmus of Panama almost to the Arctic ocean, and presenting a corresponding chain to that of the Andes in the southern hemisphere. This vast range has acquired from its rugged and broken character, and its summits of naked granite, the appellation of the Rocky mountains, a name by no means distinctive, as all elevated ranges are rocky. Among the early explorers it was known as the range of Chippewyan mountains, and this Indian name is the one it is likely to retain in poetic usage. Rising from the midst of vast plains and prairies, traversing several degrees of latitude, dividing the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and seeming to bind with diverging ridges the level regions on its flanks, it has been figuratively termed the backbone of the northern continent.

The Rocky mountains do not present a range of uniform elevation, but rather groups

and occasionally detached peaks. Though some of these rise to the region of perpetual snows, and are upwards of eleven thousand feet in real altitude, yet their height from their immediate basis is not so great as might be imagined, as they swell up from elevated plains, several thousand feet above the level of the ocean. These plains are often of a desolate sterility; mere sandy wastes, formed of the detritus of the granite heights, destitute of trees and herbage, scorched by the ardent and reflected rays of the summer's sun; and, in winter, swept by the chilling blasts from the snow clad mountains. Such is a great part of that vast region extending north and south along the mountains, several hundred miles in width, which has not improperly been termed the Great American Desert. It is a region that almost discards all hope of cultivation, and can only be traversed with safety by keeping near the streams, which intersect it. Extensive plains likewise occur among the higher regions of the mountains, of considerable fertility. Indeed, these lofty plateaus of table land seem to form a peculiar feature in the American Continent, some occur among the Cordilleras of the Andes, where cities, and towns, and cultivated farms, are to be seen eight thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The Rocky mountains, as we have already observed, occur sometimes singly or in groups, and occasionally in collateral ridges. Between these are deep valleys, with small streams winding through them, which find their way into the lower plains, augmenting as they proceed, and ultimately discharging themselves into those vast rivers, which traverse the prairies like great arteries, and drain the continent.

While the granite summits of the Rocky mountains are bleak and bare, many of the inferior ridges are scantily clothed with scrubbed pines, oaks, cedar and larch. Various parts of the mountains also bear traces of volcanic action. Some of the interior valleys are strewn with scoria and broken stones, evidently of volcanic origin; the surrounding rocks bear the like character, and vestiges of extinguished craters are to be seen on the elevated heights.

We have already noticed the superstitious feelings with which the Indians regard the Black hills; but this immense range of mountains, which divides all that they know of the world, and gives birth to such mighty rivers, is still more an object of awe and veneration. They call it "The Crest of the World," and think that Wacodah, or the master of life, as they designate the Supreme Being, has his residence among these aerial heights. The tribes on the eastern prairies call them the mountains of the setting sun. Some of them place the happy hunting grounds, their ideal paradise, among the recesses of these mountains; but say that they are invisible to living men. Here also is the "Land of Souls," in which are the "towns of the free and generous spirits," where those who have pleased the master of life while living, enjoy after death all manner of delights.

Wonders are told of these mountains by the distant tribes, whose warriors or hunters have ever wandered in their neighborhood. It is thought by some that, after death, they will have to travel to these mountains and ascend one of their highest and most rugged peaks, among racks and snows and tumbling torrents. After many moons of painful toil they will reach the summit, from whence they will have a view over the land of souls. There they will see the happy hunting grounds, with the souls of the brave and good living in tents in green meadows, by bright running streams, or hunting the herds of buffalo, and elk, and deer, which have been slain on earth. There, too, they will see the villages or towns of the free and generous spirits brightening in the midst of delicious prairies. If they have acquitted themselves well while living, they will be permitted to descend and enjoy this happy country; if otherwise, they will but be tantalized with this prospect of it, and then hurled back from the mountain, to wander about the sandy plains, and endure the eternal pangs of unsatisfied thirst and hunger.

she liked him more than her daughter did, and if he would assist her in disposing of her husband, she would marry him, and he could share in the property. To this he acceded, and thereupon they conjointly proceeded to the execution of their diabolical purpose.

Their first plan was to take his life through the agency of poison. Some months since they procured a quantity of *Nice Vomica*, which they administered to him, but, for some cause, without success. Still they were not to be diverted from their diabolical design, and they immediately concluded to accomplish the work by violence. This they deferred until a convenient opportunity should offer itself, which was not long wanting. A day or two previous to the 7th inst. Rapp's wife informed her accomplice that on the morning of the 7th, Rapp would leave home for Buffalo, very early, and would be at the stable to feed his horses about 2 o'clock, and as it would be a plausible report to send abroad that he had been killed by the horses the fatal blow must be struck at that time.

At the appointed hour the murderer was at his post, and as his victim entered the stable he gave him a blow upon the head with a club, which knocked him down, when the blows were repeated several times, until he supposed the work of death was complete. He immediately left the stable, in doing which, he met with his accomplice at the door, her fears that it might not be fully accomplished having induced her to witness the bloody scene. She drew the mangled body of her husband to the house, where he began to exhibit signs of returning life. She then from reluctant feelings, or a desire to protract his sufferings in hopes that he would ultimately die of his wounds, and thereby cover her crime, she administered restoratives which brought him to.

Having ascertained that Rapp was still alive, the murderer returned and endeavored to dissuade the woman from any further attempts to take his life, and if not, they had better let him live. But she was still inflexible, it was her purpose that he should die, and die he must. They however concluded to wait a few days, and see if he would not die of his wounds. In this they were disappointed, and on the morning of the 14th inst. he had so far recovered as to be able to dress himself, and was about to leave the house, when his wife remonstrated with him for being so imprudent, and urged him back to his bed. She then informed her accomplice that the work of death must be speedily accomplished, but he recoiled from the act of again committing violence upon him. Although foiled in her persuasions, she resorted to the means of a quarrel between Rapp and her necessary, to inspire him to perpetrate the murder. In this she was successful—warm words ensued, and to expedite the matter she pushed him upon her husband, who was lying prostrate upon the bed. The murderers then both set upon him with the ferocity of famished tigers—the one grasping his throat and assisting the work of death, while the demon of a wife put her knees upon his breast, and with the weight of her whole body jumped upon him until life had become extinct.

The neighbors having suspicions that all was not right, called the Coroner, and an inquest held upon the body, which returned a verdict of death by personal violence. Suspicion rested upon the young man, and the wife of the deceased and they were immediately arrested.—They have been committed to jail to await further trial.

This murder, taken in connection with the attendant circumstances, is one of the most inhuman and barbarous deeds ever perpetrated in a civilized land. The deceased is reported to have been an industrious quiet citizen, and so far as is known, has always lived in the utmost harmony with his family. His wife had previously borne a good reputation—but in this instance it is clearly evident that Satan has once more exercised his power over a woman.—*Aurora (Erie Co.) Standard.*

**DISTRESSING ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.**

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.  
August 25th, 1837.

We learn that a tobacco barn of Mr. James Jones, on the south side of this county, was struck by lightning on Monday evening last, and four of his negroes killed, himself, his manager, (Mr. Seay), and his brother, and two negroes, prostrated and more or less injured. They had taken shelter from the rain, and the four killed were grouped in a corner, from which Mr. Jones himself had just removed to avoid a leak in the roof. A dog, we hear was lying between the feet of one of the Mr. Seays, and killed, whilst he escaped without material injury. Mr. Jones's hands were much burnt in endeavoring to remove the victims whose clothes were on fire into the rain, otherwise we are glad to hear that he will suffer no material personal injury. The other two gentlemen have recovered from the shock, and their physician apprehends no permanent injury to the two negroes not killed. Fortunately

there were two tobacco houses adjacent and the hands had divided in seeking for shelter. —*Advocate.*

**Nobody has any money.**

[Among our periodical visitors from the other side of the Atlantic there is none that we open with such full confidence of ever finding something worthy of note as "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal." There is in many, we should say most, of its numbers so much home feeling, practical good sense, and genuine simplicity and singleness of purpose, that we are rarely disappointed of an essay worthy to be both read and recorded. The following, though germane to all seasons, and prepared for a transatlantic mart, is so peculiarly applicable to our own land and to the present period, that we cannot suppose that any one of our numerous readers will fail to profit by its perusal.]

*Literary Omnibus.*

A quaint friend of ours, who often tips upon strange truths, once made the remark, that there are few people in this world who ever have a five-pound note. Nothing could well look more absurd; and yet, when one enquires, and for a time patiently considers, it is surprising how just the observation appears. Many have large possessions, large stocks, large incomes, and seem to be very flourishing people; but somehow, the possessions are apt to be mortgaged the stocks to be in great part on credit, and the incomes to be inferior to the expenditure—either there is too much credit given or too much credit taken; somehow or other it so occurs, that there is extremely little loose money in their hands—very few have a five-pound note quite at leisure. The money affairs of mankind in fact go on by a sort of necessity, without their having much will in the matter. Great transactions are carried on by some; their names are associated with great sums of ideal money in ledgers and bill-books; but, as private particular persons, they seldom have a five-pound note in its tangible bodily form, within their pockets. The whole is done by Dr. and Co. or at the utmost they are only favoured by the gold spirit with a kind of how-d'ye-do-good-by sort of acquaintance. It is a mere vision, which passes before them, and is gone. "Siller's just a sight," said an old man in a Scottish country town—and nothing can be more true; for, generally, before it is gained, it has been lost. Let no man, accustomed to think himself poor, believe that the people he is accustomed to think his betters, are in many instances rich. There is scarcely such a thing as a really rich man. We have known a little of the apparent rich in our day, and we can say that scarcely one of them ever has any money. Many a man of old descent and titled name keeps a splendid house, and seems to know of want only by name; yet even here money is a plague—there is no getting it, no keeping it. Under all the external splendour, there are dreadful emergencies, occasionally, for a very little of this cuckoo-like thing, so often heard of, but seldom seen. If there were a general exposure of circumstances amongst men, what astonishing states of things would appear! How many would be found to have pinching shoes who usually seem to move in velvet slippers! What mean struggles for small sums would appear, where usually there seems to be a sovereign contempt for large ones! It would then be seen how few people are accustomed to find themselves in free and unrestrained possession of a five-pound note.

It is this non-presence of money which has given occasion to the prevalence of credit, which in its turn reacts, and almost banishes coin from the list of things that be. Every body is a little behind; no one can pay for any thing as he purchases it; he must be put under a gentle compulsion in order that his wealth may exude from him in a tangible form. Hence the bill system, and hence magnificent transactions are achieved on little slips of paper, and a man is only wealthy, if he is wealthy in arithmetical figures. How different it was of old, when misers, if we are to believe contemporary literature, were accustomed to keep hoards of actual gold in their closets, which it was the chief solace of their lives to count over and to hug. The character of the miser is one of which we now hear little, and so wonder. There is no longer any money to become the object of that passionate regard which the misers left for it. The idol has perished, and the worship has necessarily ceased.

The fact that nobody has any money, is one of much importance. The reverse is generally believed, and the consequence is that we often do great injustice to each other. Often we suppose him to be affluent and crabby, who is simply destitute of the wherewithal. Often we think, if we were as well off as such a one, we should be glad to do such and such acts of benevolence, when, if we were like them we should be obliged to act in exactly the same way. Our whole ideas of the actions and general behaviour of our neighbours would be much corrected, if



Unanimously. That as a testimony to the memory of the Hon. James H. Jones, a member elect of the House of Representatives from the State of Tennessee, the House do hereby resolve, by yeas and nays, that the House do adjourn on Monday, September 28, 1837, at 12 o'clock, to the memory of the deceased, and do now adjourn.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, September 28, 1837.  
Reading of the Journal.—  
The House adjourned on Monday, September 28, 1837, at 12 o'clock, to the memory of the deceased, and do now adjourn.

#### THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1837.

A considerable portion of to-day's paper is occupied with the proceedings of Congress. We have thought it best to publish a selection of each day's proceedings, together with the names of the members of the House of Representatives, in order to a better understanding of the proceedings.

Mr. Jones, we learn verbally, has been elected to the 4th Congressional District of Tennessee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Jones. We have received letters from Mr. Jones, since the election, and the other Van Buren, neither of which complete returns from the whole District. Mr. Jones is silent as to Gen. Jones's political opinions. Van Buren paper says the whigs set him at Van Buren man when he opposed Col. Jones.

opposition, notwithstanding the mystery extended was attached to the President's conduct, have managed to see through it sufficient, and fault with every word, line and sentence. Mr. Jones has become so sharp as to even to and attach meaning to things never expressed.

But what is more strange, they have become converts to the doctrine, that it is dangerous to trust too much money power in the hands of any man or set of men, we should say, except Nicholas Biddle. Heretofore they were willing, and no doubt are yet, even for a re-charter of the United States Bank, and no danger in entrusting the surplus to the keeping of the pure and spotless man, who they know will take care of his money, and let his enemies take care of themselves. But no sooner is it proposed to entrust the surplus revenue to the keeping of the proper government, than with them—

distances alter cases, and they see divers and corruptions attending the system. If different parties will neither be satisfied with the government officers as keepers of public revenue, nor yet with the plan of raising more revenue than necessary for the public use, we know not what is next to be done, unless one should propose to send it as fast as it comes to Symms' New World at the North, provided it could be agreed upon who should be trusted to carry it there. Surely the world is getting very dishonest, when there is such a want of confidence.

It will be seen by proceedings of Congress to-day, that Thomas Allen, editor of the *Republican*, was elected printer to the House of Representatives over the editors of the *Globe*. The editors of the *Globe* attribute this result to a conquer. The whig papers, we perceive, are already beginning to express their satisfaction, but we are glad to see it stated by the *Globe*, that so far as they are concerned, their opponents will be disappointed if they participate from the *Globe* a couple of calculations to give it an honest support. The editors of the *Globe* could neither wish nor have a better recommendation for correct political principles, than in advocating them, than the deep-rooted and hatred of the pie-bald opposition.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

The annual crop of whig victories is just green, and in the milk. They will be before they are ripe. The *Express* remarks the whigs have been gaining victories for years; but this is too modest by far. We distinctly remember their continual series of victories, under different names, for at least twelve years. It would be cruel to do them of their autumnal amusement, have nothing else to keep them busy.

but their victories. Like the camelion which was thought to subsist upon nothing but air, like the King of Siam, who lived not by meat and drink, but by having great lies told to him—the whig party has no better nourishment than such unsubstantial stuff as dreams and made of. The smoke of the hundred guns fired on Boston Common, by the powder-monkey who edits the *Atlas*, will last them at least six weeks.

Those who have observed the habits of these singular animals, have always noticed that at the end of a long series of great whig victories, the democratic party is invariably stronger than it was at the beginning. To this general rule we know of no exception. Not to go back to 1824, when J. Q. Adams was to be chosen unanimously by the electors, or to 1828, when Gen. Jackson was to have but one vote, and that in a district in Tennessee, we cannot help remembering that splendid era of whig glory, the summer and fall of 1832, when that very prudent gentleman, the editor of the *Salem Gazette*, who seldom prophesied, opened his lips like a sybil on the stool of inspiration. Then he flowed by "facts and speculations" the overwhelming majority that was to be given over to the unfortunate Andrew Jackson. Not Packenham marching up to the cotton bags was more infallible in his calculations of success. Yet, alas for human wisdom! when the votes were counted, the facts and speculations turned out just like the whig dealings in eastern lands—all the losses were facts—all the gains were nothing but speculations! The reason was that they bought the lands in a fog, and looked for their victories in a fog where they saw a political phantasmagoria.

We have still a more vivid recollection of the blaze of glory with which the whigs dazzled all eyes in the fall of 1834. We have been told that the town pump in Front street was so covered with glory from the *Atlas* office, that you could hardly make a horse drink there. The handbills went all over New England, in staring capitals, eight thousand whig gain in one State; fifteen thousand in another; twenty-four thousand in another; it was all gain every where. Counted up like the gains in a land speculation, but like them all on paper and never to be realized. After gaining in every State, they added up their gains and found themselves minus.

Last fall General Jackson quitted the course, and it was all over with the democratic party. No mistake this time! Gen. Jackson's popularity had disappointed the most scientific calculations, just as that ugly way he had with him dissolved certain combinations at New Orleans. But Mr. Van Buren, the knowing whigs told us, was unpopular even with his party, so that they defeated and routed him, and routed and defeated him, till there was not a grease spot left. The *Intelligencer*, and *Star*, and *Atlas*, have killed him and buried him, and written his epitaph; and yet they cannot tell how it happened—he is now President of the United States. Thrice have they routed all their foes; and thrice they slew the slain, and Mr. Van Buren deadlier than any of the rest. Yet this undying one is alive, and was in good health down to the very day, oh woe! day! when William Sturgis ate up the Postmaster General.

This year they do not hurrah so loud as usual. It is true, they have gone almost mad with joy to find they are not so badly beaten as they might have been.

In Maryland, the democrats have chosen one more member of Congress than they had before; in Tennessee, only one more than they did two years ago; in Arkansas, the whigs are only beaten till they are breathless; in Mississippi, the democratic majority has only increased from two or three hundred to as many thousands; in Alabama, the democrats have only increased their majority a few hundred votes.

But in Maine, in a district where the democrats have a thousand majority, it is found by actual experiment, that if more than a thousand democrats stay at home, the whigs will be a majority of those who go to the polls. In North Carolina, where the whigs swore they should carry the whole State, they have gained one member, which is so much nearer the truth than ever the whigs came before. They are bursting with exultation. And then Indiana and Kentucky have voted as they did last fall! A wonder in whig annals! For these successes, the whigs of the whole Union will huzza till the times.

Who could bear to deceive them? Their joy hurts nobody; let them have it out, as they have every year for the last twelve. When butterflies sport in a moment's sunshine, who would intercept the rays?

Whig triumphs are always in the future, brought to the test of truth they vanish like the rainbow from their grasp. They are forever on the brink of a state of capture, the full fruition of which they never attain.

So when some maid, too long by man unsought, seeks the ecstatic realms of free-born thought, So when in slumber close her aching eyes, What fond delusions, dear deceits arise, In visionary bliss she melts away, But wakes at last to hope the long day.

So whiggery wakes just after the meeting of Congress, but it begins to dream again as soon as the session is over, and hugs delusive shades in empty arms.—*Gloucester Dem.*

#### UNITED STATES BANK.

The Charleston Mercury contains a communication from the Hon. Langdon Cheves, the distinguished individual by whose talents and energy the bank was saved from irretrievable ruin in 1820. Of the personal and public character of Mr. Cheves, the people of the United States require no information. His career in Congress during the war, rendered him one of the historical names of our Republic. The views expressed by Mr. Cheves are such, as might have been expected from a gentleman of his candor, experience, and patriotism. The following is the closing paragraph of his letter, the whole of which we hope to be able to give in a day or two:

"I have always borne testimony to Mr. Biddle's talents and general fitness for his station. Our fate was to encounter very different circumstances, and results were necessarily very different. I am very sure, however, that he has made larger profits for the stockholders than I should have done under equal circumstances. I have always been of opinion that a Bank of the United States, neither should, nor ought to be conducted its business with a view to the largest possible profits, and therefore, I should probably have done, a more limited business. As to the late bank of the United States, I have but very general notions of its transactions since I resigned. I have been principally struck with the extent of them on some occasions. I had no interest in it. If on any occasion I supposed its course to be wrong, I felt that it would appear illiberal, and be indelicate in me, to become a critic of the conduct of my successor. If in the struggles of the bank to be rechartered my opinion was against it, (as in fact it was,) I nevertheless was silent. The relations in which I had stood to it, forbade me to manifest opposition to it, in any way or any degree. It is now no more, and I am free to declare that I am opposed to a national bank in any shape. I always believed it to be unconstitutional, and my experience and observation have satisfied me that it is inexpedient, unnecessary, and dangerous."

LANGDON CHEVES.

#### NEW COTTON.

The first bale of cotton, made in the State was received per steamboat *Enidom*, yesterday morning. It is from the plantation of E. S. Jones, Esq. of Dallas county, and consigned to Jas. Douglas, Esq. of this city. We were politely favored with a sample, which may be examined at this office. The quality is said to be, by good judges, very excellent; although the staple is very short owing to its not having arrived fully at maturity. The quality of our crop is a subject of much solicitude, among commercial men—as the demand abroad for the superior qualities is steadily increasing—while inferior is less and less in requisition. The general appearance of the crops is represented as highly flattering.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

The following extract from the Philadelphia public Ledger, would seem to leave no room to doubt that the late bank suspension was a concerted movement. The facts, that the city authorities of Philadelphia had their *shin-plasters* ready for circulation—engraved and printed—on the very next day after the suspension took place—and that the counterfeits were issued simultaneously with the genuine Whig *shin-plasters*, prove that there must have been a previous understanding on the subject. Read and decide.

The object of the President and Directors of the United States Bank was two-fold: to prostrate the Deposits, indeed all the State banks, and to render the Federal Treasury bankrupt. But they found more than their match in a greater man than either of them, the Secretary of the Treasury, and brought bankruptcy upon their own institution. Without further detail of their object we merely say now, that they wished to drive specie from circulation, to purchase it for exportation, and to replenish their own vaults; and for the last, they had determined to reissue the bills of the old national bank, an issue not only against the laws of Pennsylvania, but a fraud upon the public. Having resolved on this, they consulted the leading men of the city Council, about their co-operation in the scheme; and the result was the determination of the latter to issue small notes in aid of the grand scheme, but under pretence of relieving the community from embarrassment.

For evidence to sustain this belief, we refer to the fact that the issue of these notes began on the very day after the suspension of specie payment. If they had not previously agreed upon the measure, they could not have been prepared thus early for the issue, for the interval was not sufficient for engraving the plates and printing the notes, much less for signing them. Another fact is that counterfeits of these notes appeared in circulation as soon as the genuine. Preparations for the counterfeits must have been made, not only before the genuine appeared, but after preparations for their appearance had been made, for a thing cannot be counterfeited before the original is finished. Now, if on the supposition that the council did not decide upon this issue till after the suspension, they had not time to prepare before the notes appeared, much less would the counterfeits have had time, since they must have

begun after the original were finished, yet both appear at the same time; and immediately after the suspension. The inference is irresistible the council had decided upon the step for some days before the suspension; and as that step was not publicly mentioned before it was taken, another inference is equally strong that they were apprised of the step intended by the United States Bank, and acted in concert with it.

Another fact deserves notice. It was said that heavy drafts were made upon the banks for exportation. It is well known that England wanted gold, and cared less about silver, and though half dollars were exported in default of gold, and Spanish, French, Mexican, or South American silver, yet small coin was of no use for such purpose. Our councils could not have been blind enough to suppose that small silver would disappear under the suspension; for they must have known that the necessities of business would keep it in circulation. A mere toy in political economy, knows that coin will go, and remains where necessity calls it, and disappears when substitutes are offered; and if our councils knew not this, they are unfit for their stations. Yet did they issue these rags for our lowest denominations of silver, the other corporations of the country have followed their example, and a half dime is not to be found in circulation. We cannot believe them so utterly ignorant as to suppose that small coin would disappear from circulation, without a paper substitute; and therefore we can ascribe their issue of rags to nothing less than collusion with the United States Bank.

The federal party now look to a single and splendid government of an Aristocracy, founded on Banking institutions and moneyed corporations, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of manufactures, commerce and navigation, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry. This will be to them a next best blessing to the Monarchy of their first aim and perhaps the surest stepping stone to it.—*Jefferson's Memoirs, Vol. IV. P. 422.*

A power to grant Charters of Incorporation was proposed in the general convention (of 1787) and rejected.—*Madison's speech of 1791.*

It is known that the very power now proposed as a means was rejected as an evil by the convention which formed the constitution. A proposition was made to them to authorize congress, to open canals and an amendatory one to empower them to incorporate. But the whole was rejected; and one of the reasons of the rejection urged in debate was that they would then have power to erect a bank which would render the great cities where there were prejudices and jealousies on that subject adverse to the reception of the constitution.—*Jefferson's official opinion in 1791.*

Extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson, to the Editor of the *Globe* dated Hermitage, July 9, 1837.

Now is the time to separate the government from all banks—receive and disburse the revenue in nothing but gold and silver coin, and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements will regulate the currency forever hereafter—keep the government free from all embarrassment, whilst it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the banks to accommodate it with such exchange and credit as best suits their own interests—both being money making concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interests, regardless of all others. It has been and ever will be a curse to the government to have any entanglement or any interests with either, or more than a general superintending care of all. But the commercial community hitherto has been fostered by the government, to the great injury of the labor of the country, until the mercantile aristocracy combined, assumed the right to control and manage the government, as their particular interest requires, regardless of the rights of the great democracy of numbers, who they believe ought to be; and they are determined shall be hewers of wood and drawers of water. I repeat, that I am proud to see the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion. The people are with it, and will support it triumphantly.

The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposit banks against the government, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and ruin the people, their own country, for the selfish views of making large profits, by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent, and looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments."

[PRIVATE.]

Hermitage, July 23, 1837.  
My Dear Sir—I have just received the *Globe* of the 15th, and am pleased to discover from it and other papers, that the democracy are uniting upon the plan of separating

the government from corporations of all kinds, and to collect the revenue, keep and disburse it by their own agents. This alone can secure safety to our revenue, and control over issues of paper by the State Banks. The revenue, reduced to the real wants of the government, payable in gold and silver coin (no credits) to be disbursed by the Government, in gold and silver, will give us an undeviating metallic currency, prevent hereafter overtrading and give prosperity to all branches of business; whilst the banks and commercial community will be left to manage their exchanges, and all matters between them, in their own ways. I hope and trust that the whole democracy of the whole Union will unite in adopting these measures, and the democracy of numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few, and their paper credit system, upon which they at present rely to rule the country. I hope no Treasury notes will be issued. The Treasury drafts upon deposits are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credits as Treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants, and silvers and brokers; and will be if issued, and the Government cannot avoid it. Different must be with Treasury drafts, drawn upon actual deposits, and from the credit of the banks and the Merchants. They deserve no favors from the Government, which they have attempted to disgrace, and to destroy its credit, both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserves protection from the frauds of the banks.

From the Tuscaloosa Flag.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 18th, 1837.

Sir—The continuance of the war in Florida, renders it necessary once more to avail ourselves of the courage and patriotism of the brave Alabamians. Genl Jesup has been directed to call upon your excellency, for such militia and volunteer force as he may require for the next campaign in Florida. It would be very desirable, if practicable, that the volunteer companies so raised, should be detached from all regimental organization, and be composed of not more than one hundred or less than sixty-eight privates. Genl Jesup will designate the description of troops he requires; but it is important to have about two hundred men accustomed to the use and care of horses, who can proceed to Florida and be there mounted. The volunteers may be engaged for 6 months, unless sooner discharged.

As the time is short, the troops being required in October, I write in anticipation of Genl Jesup's call upon you, in the hope that you will be induced to take such measures as may suggest themselves to you to procure as early as possible the volunteers he may require.

Very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
J. R. POINTSETT.

His Excellency C. C. Clay,  
Gov. of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.  
From the Frankfort Commonwealth.  
The following letter has been furnished us from the office of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that a call for a brigade may be expected to be forwarded to the Executive of Kentucky, in the course of a few days.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 25, 1837.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose you an extract of a letter this day addressed to Maj. Genl Jesup, authorizing him to call on you for a Brigade of Volunteers from Kentucky, which he informs me has been offered for service in Florida, and to request a compliance on your part, with the General's requisition.

As no doubt is entertained that the force can be raised without delay, and be ready to proceed immediately to Florida, I have given the necessary instructions for mustering it into service, and for having provision made for its transportation and subsistence to Florida; and the officers charged with these duties will be required to report to you for information as to the part of the State where their presence will, in the first instance, be necessary.

Very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
J. R. POINTSETT.

His Excellency Jas. CLARK,  
Gov. of Kentucky Frankfort.

Head Quarters, Jacksonville, September 25th, 1837.

MR. EDITOR: Suffer me through the medium of your paper to call the attention of the officers and privates of the 72d Regiment A. M. to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, passed in the year 1835, appointing the time and place of holding Regimental musters for said Regiment; which is on the second Tuesday of October in each and every year in the town of Jacksonville, therefore all persons subject to do military drill will attend in said town of Jacksonville, on the day above mentioned for review and military exercise, armed and equipped as the law directs. Also the officers will attend the day previous for a drill.

JOHN TURNER,  
Col. Com'd't 72d Reg't A. M.  
By order of WM. OREAR, Adjutant.

#### Strayed or Stolen.

From the subscriber living in Choccolocco valley about six miles from Wt to Plains, about the middle of August last, an IRON GRAY MARE, four years old last spring—a White Blaze in her face, 14 hands high, hind feet white, and a B on her left shoulder, inclined to be a little lame in her right hip—any person taking up, or giving information of said beast, shall be liberally rewarded.  
Sept. 23, 1837.—At. REDDING LIPSEY.



we were to come to a general understanding that no one has any money, which is neither more nor less than the truth. Our own stations would also be greatly improved. At present, seeing people living in better style than ourselves, we are very apt to envy them, or at least to afflict ourselves with vain wishes that we were as they; whereas, if it were known, as it ought to be, that none of these people have any money more than ourselves, we should be apt to regard them rather with a brotherly compassion, and to hold ourselves content with our own circumstances. And not only this, but if, while making sure that all these people are troubled and harassed for want of the large sums necessary to support their ostentatious expenditure, we were to endeavour to restrict our own outlay, so that we had a little at all times to spare, wherewith to help a neighbour at a strait, or provide against our own evil day, we should be turning the truth to a direct practical advantage, of the greatest consequence to our peace of mind and general welfare.

#### From the Baltimore American.

The instances on record of great bravery being displayed at one time and absolute cowardice at another, by the same individual, show how much our moral constitution is dependent upon the condition of our physical powers, nor should any man be set down as a coward for having, on a single occasion, manifested want of nerve. Many officers distinguished for a cool intrepidity of conduct, generally speaking, have been found deficient at particular times, instances of which may be found among persons whose names will be handed to posterity as those of the bravest warriors. It is related of the hero of Waterloo, in regard to whose bravery no one will, we presume, entertain a doubt, that when in India in early life, his conduct on one occasion was such as to attract general remark, so much so, that had it not been for Sir David Baird, who was high in command at the time, he would have been ordered home, and in all probability cashiered. If we remember aright it is recorded of the renowned Marshall Saxe that in heading a storming party, he was so conscious that his nerves were giving way that he ordered an old soldier near him to throw him into the breach, lest he might be tempted to run.

An anecdote has been told us of a British officer who was found by an aid-de-camp, so violently agitated that the latter remarked to him—"Sir, you are afraid—you tremble," to which the other answered—"Yes, sir, I do tremble, & if you were half as afraid I am you would have run long ago." Mournful tales are generally brave, because their system are well braced and the tone of their nerves well sustained. No better illustration of the physical and moral system can be furnished than the timidity shown by persons recovering from sickness, who in robust health would face the most imminent danger unappalled.

**A young chap.**—A gentleman travelling, found by the way side, a man he supposed to be 80 years old weeping most bitterly. Desirous to learn the cause of such immoderate grief, he inquired of the old gentleman, why it was that he was crying. He was informed that his father had just been whipping him. "Your father," exclaimed the astonished traveller, "is it possible your father is a live?" "Yes sir," said the mourner, "he lives in that house," pointing to a small habitation near the road. The traveller was anxious to see the father, and accordingly turned in to the house, where he and conversed with him, expostulating with him on the absurdity of his conduct in whipping as old a man as his son. The old man apologized, saying, that the young rascal had been throwing rocks at his grandfather, who was at work in the garden.

**Howard the Philanthropist.**—He had several interviews with Joseph II. Emperor of Germany. Howard took the freedom to complain of the comfortless and unwholesome state of the Austrian and Hungarian prisons. The emperor, who valued himself upon a code of penal laws more efficacious, but less sanguinary than the English, was nettled, and replied:—"I don't use the prisoners worse than you do in England, where you hang them by dozens at a time."—"Very true," replied Howard: "but permit me to assure your majesty, that I had rather be hanged in England, than live in your German dungeons." He took his leave. In truth said the Emperor to Prince Kaunitz, "this Englishman is no flatterer."

**Public Lands.**—The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation ordering a sale at Auction commencing on the 9th of October next, of certain public unappropriated land, in the following places: At Laporte, in the State of Indiana. At Helena, in the State of Arkansas. At Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana. At St. Stephens, in the State of Alabama. At Chocoma, in the State of Mississippi. At Milwaukee, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

The sales will be kept open for two weeks.

#### From the Wetumpka Argus.

**GEOLGY.** I cannot consent to leave this community without communicating to its citizens, some knowledge on this subject, in so far only as

concerns their pecuniary and architectural interests.

They are now aware that the micaceous rocks in the falls of the river are adapted to a course of rough masonry, but so far as I have been able to learn, they do not know that quarries exist in their immediate vicinity, which are calculated to render not only them, but their Mobile neighbors, entirely independent of the northern cities for stone adapted to the best architectural purpose.

In making a visit to Tuckabatchee, a few days since, contrary to my expectations, I discovered several places where stratified granite or gneiss made its appearance at the surface of the earth, and that which appeared to be the most suitable for window and door sills, and for columns of mercantile and other buildings, is located about two miles from this town, a few hundred yards beyond the new building now being erected by Mr. Benjamin Griffin. Some of the layers or strata are three or four feet thick, and is thoroughly marked by the blackness of its mica, and the light color of its Feldspar & quartz. It is not so dense as the northern granites that are brought to the south, but is more beautiful and sufficiently dense. It resembles very closely the stone of which the Cathedral and many other of the best specimens of masonry in Baltimore are constructed. From what I could discover, it is my opinion that if the quarry was opened it would yield blocks of any desired magnitude. Its quality justifies the opinion that its transportation to Mobile and New Orleans might be rendered profitable.

For the information of those who may have a scientific curiosity on the subject, I will remark that its dip or inclination with the horizon is directly the opposite of that of the rock strata in the falls of the river, a fact which the limited extent of my observations in the neighborhood does not enable me to explain.

#### W. BYRD POWELL.

**BOUNDARY OF LYNN.**—A Boston paper says that Lynn is bounded on the north by a Shoemaker's shop, on the south by a Shoemaker's shop, on the east by a Shoemaker's shop, and on the west by a Shoemaker's shop. Besides this it has a Shoemaker's shop all over the middle, and is inhabited by many thousands of shrewd and sturdy republicans, who while hammering out leather hammer out many good ideas, and while engaged in stitching, keep up a devil of a thinking.

**VICTORIA.**—The following is published as the lineal descent of Queen Victoria from William the Conqueror:

- A. D. 1066. William I.
- 1100. Henry I.
- 1154. Matilda, Empress of Germany.
- 1199. John.
- 1216. Henry III.
- 1272. Edward I.
- 1307. Edward II.
- 1327. Edward III.
- 1361. Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
- 1399. Philippa, Countess of March.
- 1402. Roger, Earl of March.
- 1413. Anne, Countess of Cambridge.
- 1413. Richard, Duke of York.
- 1461. Edward IV.
- 1483. Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.
- 1483. Margaret, Queen of James IV of Scotland.
- 1501. James V of Scotland.
- 1501. Mary, Queen of Scots.
- 1603. James I.
- 1603. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.
- 1619. Sophia, Electress of Hanover.
- 1714. George I.
- 1727. Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- 1760. George III.
- 1837. Edward, Duke of Kent.
- 1837. Victoria.

The Queen being twenty-seventh in regular descent from the Conqueror, and at the same time thirty-sixth sovereign in succession from the Conqueror, gives nearly twenty-nine years to a generation, and twenty-two years to a reign, in respect of the seven hundred and seventy-one years which have elapsed since that period. The commonly received average is thirty years to a generation and twenty years to a reign, according to which it appears, that the career of Victoria, or both, of a crown, occasion a sacrifice to the wearer of it of one year of life, as compared with ordinary mortals.—*N. Y. Express.*

A letter from Gen. Jesup of the 9th instant, addressed to a friend in this city, contains some interesting items of intelligence. We learn from it that the motive which prompted Gen. Jesup to propose relinquishing his command in Florida, was an opinion somewhat hastily formed as it proved, that public sentiment in Florida would require it. On this subject the General remarks:

"I am anxious that my motives should be understood and appreciated by my friends. Though all my military measures had been successful, I had failed to accomplish the emigration of the Indians—a measure deeply interesting to the suffering frontier inhabitants of Florida, and one to which public opinion, particularly in Florida, would demand my recall, and wishing to disengage myself from the government, and leave it free to act, without any consideration personal to myself, I asked to be relieved. The Secretary of War left it at my option to relinquish or retain the command; and finding as I believed, that public opinion was different from what I had supposed it would be, I informed the General-in-Chief on the 8th of July, that I would retain the command unless the government should otherwise determine. This is my purpose now; but I am entirely indifferent whether ordered to retain or surrender the command."

Gen. Jesup further adds—"Gen. Gaines is a pure patriot—he saw no the 6th Regiment of Infantry at a time when we had not spoken for more than a year, by which I was enabled to assume the offensive—without that timely aid I should have been compelled to remain on the defensive. Few men would have acted with the magnanimity which distinguished his conduct on that occasion. I shall never forget the act, nor cease to be grateful for it."

Mobile Register.

#### Twenty-Fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

From the Globe.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, September 4, 1837.  
This being the day designated in the President's Proclamation of the 13th of May, for the meeting of the first Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

The Vice President called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock, when forty-two Senators appeared in their seats.

Mr. Grundy offered the usual resolution respecting newspapers.

Mr. King of Alabama presented the credentials of C. C. Clay, a Senator elect from Alabama for six years from the 4th of March last. The credentials having been read, Mr. C. took the oath and his seat.

Mr. King of Alabama presented the credentials of R. S. Strange of North Carolina, elected a Senator from that State for six years. The credentials having been read, Mr. S. was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. King of Alabama offered the following order: Ordered, That a message be transmitted to the House of Representatives, to inform that House that a quorum of this body has assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wright moved the appointment of a committee to join such committee as the House may appoint to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses are organized, and are ready to receive such communication as he may be pleased to make to them.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Clay moved to amend so as to include the office of Doorkeeper, which was agreed to, and he motion as amended was then agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-arms, when Mr. Stephen Haight received the whole of the 40 votes, and was consequently unanimously elected.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Doorkeeper, and on the third ballot Mr. Edward Weyer was declared duly elected, having received 21 votes, being a majority of the whole number.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, The Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, September 4, 1837.

This being the day designated in the President's Proclamation of the 13th of May, for the meeting of an Extra Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress, the House was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Walter S. Franklin, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the last Congress, who, having read the Proclamation, proceeded to call over the roll of members present.

The Clerk then announced that there were 224 members present.

Mr. Petrick of Pennsylvania submitted a resolution that the House now proceed to organize, by choosing a Speaker, which was agreed to without a division.

The House accordingly proceeded to ballot for the choice of Speaker; and Mr. Hamer of Ohio, Mr. McKennan of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Jones of Virginia, having been appointed tellers, the result of the first and only ballot was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes 224: necessary to a choice 113, of which

The Hon. JAMES K. POLK received 116  
Hon. JOHN BELL, 103  
Scattering, 5

The Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was therefore declared duly elected Speaker of the 25th Congress; and, having been conducted to the Chair by Mr. Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, and Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, returned thanks to the House.

The members present were then qualified, by taking the oath prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, it was Resolved, That the House proceed to the choice of a Clerk.

Mr. Sergeant nominated Samuel Shoeh, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cushman nominated Walter S. Franklin. The Tellers reported the result of the ballot as follows:

Whole number of votes 209  
Necessary to a choice 105  
Of which Walter S. Franklin received 146  
Samuel Shoeh, 48  
Matthew St. Clair Clarke, 8  
Blanks, 7

Whereupon Walter S. Franklin of Pennsylvania, was declared duly elected, and took the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. Williams of North Carolina, Messrs. Carr and Hunter were appointed Doorkeepers to the House.

On motion of Mr. Connor, Rodrick Dorsey was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

On motion of Mr. Evans, it was Ordered, That the daily hour of meeting should be 12 o'clock, m. until the House otherwise ordered.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, September 5, 1837.

On motion of Mr. PATTON, it was Resolved, That the House do now proceed to the election of Printer for the House for the 25th Congress, whereupon

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS nominated GALES and SEATON.

Mr. HAMER nominated BLAIR and RIVES.

Mr. CLARK of New York nominated THOMAS ALLEN.

The same gentlemen having been appointed tellers, the result was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes, 230 230 228 226  
Necessary to a choice 116 116 115 114 113  
BLAIR and RIVES 103 103 103 100 104  
GALES and SEATON 100 102 101 103 100  
THOMAS ALLEN 22 22 23 22 23  
Scattering 1 1 1 2 0  
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**IN SENATE.**  
WEDNESDAY, September 6.  
Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution proposing an election in the standing rules of the Senate, and asked its consideration at this time.

Mr. Clay objecting, the resolution lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. Hubbard moved that the Senate proceed to-morrow to the appointment of the standing committees.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Allen of Vermont, by general consent, a resolution was adopted ordering copies of a diagram of the hall, with the names of the members appended to their seats therein, to be furnished to the members.

**ELECTION OF PRINTER.**  
The House then resumed the ballot for the choice of a printer to the House for the 25th Congress, commencing with the 6th ballot, (five having been given in yesterday,) and the result was as follows:

Whole number of votes 230  
Necessary to a choice 116  
For Blair and Rives 107  
For Gales and Seaton 93  
Thomas Allen 27  
Blanks 3

There being no choice, the House balloted again, when the result was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes 228  
Necessary to a choice 115  
For Blair and Rives 101  
For Gales and Seaton 81  
Thomas Allen 42  
Blanks 4

There being still no choice, another ballot was gone into, the result of which was as follows:

Whole number of votes 227  
Necessary to a choice 114  
For Blair and Rives 101  
For Gales and Seaton 68  
Thomas Allen 53  
Blanks 5

The result of this ballot showing that no choice was yet made, the House was proceeding to a ninth ballot, when—

Mr. Slade moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Cushman asked for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered, and the motion was disagreed to without a count.

Mr. Taylor submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the printer of the House of Representatives for the last Congress, be authorized to print for this House till a public printer shall be duly elected.

Mr. Patten moved to lay the resolution on the table; upon which

Mr. Taylor asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 123 nays 100.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

**IN SENATE.**  
THURSDAY, September 7.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hubbard, proposing to amend the thirty-third rule of the Senate, by the insertion of the words "Committee on Patents and the Patent Office," was on his motion, taken up.

Mr. Grundy stated that the reasons which had influenced the mover of the amendment were, to provide for the appointment of a committee to have special charge of every thing relating to patents and the patent office; for neither branch of Congress had ever appointed a committee solely for that purpose. In the Senates every thing connected with the subject had heretofore been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. That committee, however, being almost always engaged with subjects of its own importance, had frequently found it impossible to pay that attention to others which they deserved, and hence the necessity of creating a committee to take special charge of all matters in relation to patents and the patent office. He hoped that the amendment would be adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Hubbard, in pursuance of his motion of yesterday, moved that the Senate proceed to appoint their standing committees; which was agreed to.

At the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate first proceeded to elect the chairman, when four had been elected.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Clay, unanimously agreed that the committees should be appointed by the Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Wright, 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. King of Alabama, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and after a short time spent therein, Adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
THURSDAY, September 7, 1837.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Boon, which was, as modified by himself, in these words:

Resolved, That in the election of a printer to the House of Representatives for the 25th Congress, the vote of the members shall be given *viva voce*, the amendment of Mr. Patton extending the principle of voting *viva voce* to all other officers appointed by the House, having been adopted.

Mr. Robertson moved to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following:

1. Resolved, That the public printing ought to be separated, as far as practicable, from the political press.

2. Resolved, That to afford time to digest a plan, having that object in view, the Clerk, until further order, contract for all printing ordered by this House, upon the terms and in the manner prescribed by the joint resolution of the 3rd March, 1819, distributing the same among the proprietors of the several printing offices, not exceeding four, in the city of Washington, who will undertake to execute it equally, or in such proportions as they will contract to execute it.

Mr. Graves then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to contract with Thomas Allen to do the printing of this House until a printer is elected, that the contract can be made upon terms as favorable to the Government as those upon which similar services were performed during the last Congress.

Mr. Patton moved to lay the resolution on the table; whereupon

Mr. Gholson asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Legard hoped the gentleman would withdraw the proposition, and was proceeding in his remarks; when,

Mr. Patton rose to a question of order, that the motion to-day on the table was not a debatable one.

Mr. Williams of Kentucky, submitted to the Chair, whether the resolution itself was in order,

since it interposed between the printer.

The Chair ruled that it was in the decisions of yesterday.

The House then, by tellers, tallied the yeas and nays.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a printer, and the result being as follows:

Whole number of votes Necessary to a choice 116  
For Blair and Rives 107  
For Gales and Seaton 93  
Thomas Allen 27  
Blanks 3

Mr. Harrison of Missouri then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the purpose of ending to further ineffectual balloting, the House in future balloting, the voting the fewest number of votes, shall be dropped, and the balloting then between the two receiving the number of votes.

Mr. Harrison called for the yeas and nays, which were not ordered, and the table was agreed to.

The House then proceeded with the result of which was declared as follows:

Whole number of votes Necessary to a choice 116  
For Blair and Rives 107  
For Gales and Seaton 93  
Thomas Allen 27  
Blanks 3

There still being no choice, the House proceeded to ballot for the eleventh time, which was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes Necessary to a choice 116  
For Blair and Rives 107  
For Gales and Seaton 93  
Thomas Allen 27  
Blanks 3

No choice having been yet made, the House proceeded to the twelfth time, of which was as follows:

Whole number of votes Necessary to a choice 116  
For Blair and Rives 107  
For Gales and Seaton 93  
Thomas Allen 27  
Blanks 3

Whereupon Thomas Allen was declared elected printer to the House for the 25th Congress.

On motion of Mr. Whittelsey of Ohio, Ordered, That the several standing committees be now appointed, according to the orders of the House.

Mr. Biddle then submitted the following resolution, which by the rule lies over one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, whether a lettering to be addressed by him to the Clerk of the House, offering payment in specie to the Congress, is authentic; if so, to what amounts on the Treasury, a similar offer made, and what principle of discrimination, has been adopted in the medium of the public creditors.

On motion, The House then adjourned.

**IN SENATE.**  
FRIDAY, September 8, 1837.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Messrs. Adams, Tallmadge, King of Georgia, Clay, Tuckey, and Rives.

ON FINANCE—Messrs. Wright, Wadsworth, Benton, and Hubbard.

ON COMMERCE—Messrs. King of Alabama, Brown, Ruggles, and Norvell.

ON MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Niles, Preston, Strange, and Pierce.

ON AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Smith, Spencer, Linn, McKean, and Black.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Preston, Tipton, Wall, and Allen.

ON NAVAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Rives, Tipton, Cutbert, and Wall.

ON PUBLIC LANDS—Messrs. Walker, Clay of Alabama, Roane, and Preston.

ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—Messrs. Sevier, Bayard, Mouton, and Lyma.

ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. White, Tipton, Linn, and Swift.

ON CLAIMS—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Strange, and Young.

ON THE JUDICIARY—Messrs. Grundy, King of Georgia, Wall, and Clay.

ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS—Robinson, Grundy, Knight, Brown, and Kean.

ON ROADS AND CANALS—Messrs. Tipton, Kean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

ON PENSIONS—Messrs. Morris, Sevier, Pierce and Roane.

ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS—Messrs. White, Crittenden, Norvell and Smith.

ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Messrs. King of Alabama, Nicholas, Roane and Ruggles.

ON PATENTS AND PATENT OFFICE—Messrs. Ruggles, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss and Rives.

ON CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE—Messrs. McKean, Tallmadge, and Black.

ON ENGRAVED TABLES—Messrs. Clay, Smith of Indiana, and Norvell.

ON EXCELLED BILLS—Messrs. Smith, Crittenden, Lyon, and Allen.

On motion of Mr. Wright, so much of President's Message as relates to the Finance, as also of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, so much of the Message as relates to the Judiciary, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as was also much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to that subject.

Mr. Grundy moved that when the Senate adjourns till Monday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans, for the establishment of a national bank, which referred to the Committee on Commerce, to be printed.

Mr. Grundy presented a memorial from Teakle, a Senator in the Legislature of Alabama, giving his views generally on the subject of Finance, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, when the doors were opened.

Mr. White announced the death of the Hon. J. Standefer, a member elect of the House of Representatives. Mr. W. then offered the following resolutions:



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